Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—By Jacob Bunn, of Decatur, [illegible]

WANTED—A man as travelling salesman [illegible] Apply at 177 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A young man who understands the grocery business [illegible]

WANTED—Canvassers for this city, for [illegible]

WANTED—A travelling agent for a hardware house [illegible]

WANTED—A steady young man with a small amount of capital [illegible]

WANTED—A good carriage painter and [illegible]

WANTED—A travelling agent well acquainted [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced, reliable salesman [illegible]

WANTED—10 boys to sell and 4 men to canvass for and carry a daily paper. Apply at 167 South Clark-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Three active men with from [illegible] Call at 164 Randolph-st., Room 14.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, [illegible] Apply at 164 Randolph-st., Room 14. [illegible] Box 1707 [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Lady solicitors, to take subscriptions [illegible]

WANTED—Girls to learn to run sewing machines [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl about 14, to assist in the care of children. Apply, with reference, at 103 Adams-st.

WANTED—A girl to do the work of four in family, and do it well. References required. Inquire at 40 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Family small. Good wages paid. No. 774 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] 23 Willard-place.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at 78 South Sangamon-st. Wages $3. References required.

WANTED—A good girl to do the housework of a small family. [illegible] Apply at 46 Park-av.

WANTED—Girl of all work, in a small family. Good wages to a good girl. Apply at 334 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A neat tidy girl, about 14 years of age, to take care of children and assist in second work. Apply at 643 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good cook—German or Norwegian preferred. References required. Apply at 844 Prairie-av., for two days.

WANTED—A girl that understands cooking and general housework. [illegible] at 1400 Indiana-av.

WANTED—Two good kitchen girls, at the [illegible] Restaurant, No. 113 Randolph-st. Call at the Restaurant.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To purchase 200,000 good, hard brick, to be delivered May 1. Address W. [illegible] Box 6143.

WANTED—To borrow $350 on real estate security, for twelve months [illegible] 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A man with $300, to take half-interest [illegible] "PATENT RIGHT," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, stocks of goods of all kinds, to trade for real estate and money, [illegible] 150 Washington-st.

WANTED—To exchange vacant lots, just west of city limits, for house and lease, [illegible] 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A gentleman who understands the German language, to teach in a private school. [illegible] "TEACHER," Tribune office.

WANTED—An energetic man with $150 and upwards, to engage in a good paying business. [illegible] 144 Clark-st., Room 3 [illegible]

WANTED—Soldiers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, and have been honorably discharged, [illegible] 126 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—Old broken, also good watches, old gold, silver, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, without children, a furnished house with modern [illegible] "W. H. S.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Any time before May 1, one, two or three large dwellings [illegible] "W. B." 34 South Water-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A small cottage [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A new cottage [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—An office suitable [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—The popular [illegible]

FOR SALE—A stock of hardware, stoves [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A No. 1 flouring mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A good [illegible]

FOR SALE—An interest in the best paying [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, lease, fixtures and good will [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Machinery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store [illegible]

Machinery.

Found.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—Furnished rooms [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do general housework [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper in a hotel, by a lady of experience [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good practical [illegible] Post Office Box 4166, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As pastry cook [illegible]

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly competent and experienced bookkeeper. [illegible] P. O. Box 1176.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of steady habits, as coachman. [illegible] "J D E," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As prescription clerk, by a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A person having had fifteen years' experience [illegible] "MERCHANT," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible] LOUIS C. PETERS, 161 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good character [illegible] CROXON, 1061 State-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young colored man to take charge of a dining room [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man willing to do anything. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good boy to do chores around the house. [illegible] 82 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced bookkeeper, Produce commission [illegible] Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil, [illegible] LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Martyrs and Heroes of Illinois, [illegible] GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents selling popular books, maps, charts, [illegible] F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new work. [illegible] GREEF, Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI," [illegible] NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 128 South Clark, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union. [illegible] JONES BROTHERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Rev. Zachary Eddy's great work, "Immanuel or Life of Christ." [illegible] W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 19 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER & SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] P. ATKINSON, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil. [illegible] STURTEVANT, Sole Western Agents, 14 Lombard Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—500 Immediately—To sell [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6165, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—By Sammons, White & Clark, 125 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female—To sell the new style [illegible] LANDON, Manufacturer.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's great work, DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, [illegible] 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—Suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife. [illegible]

8 Eldridge-court.—A suite of front, unfurnished rooms, with good board.

15 Congress-st.—Elegant suite, or single room, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board [illegible]

20 Willard-place, between Randolph and Washington-sts. [illegible]

26 [illegible]

90 [illegible]

100 [illegible]

111 [illegible]

112 [illegible]

128 [illegible]

138 Wabash-av.—A few boarders [illegible]

148 Michigan-av.—To rent, a handsomely furnished [illegible]

158 Wabash-av.—Desirable furnished [illegible]

235 [illegible]

276 West Randolph-st.—A pleasantly furnished [illegible]

285 South Clark-st., corner of Van Buren [illegible]

345 [illegible]

415 West Madison-st.—Front room, [illegible]

1123 Prairie-av.—To rent, [illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL—Rooms to let, [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Pianos.

Law Reporter —

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868. NUMBER 214.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York last evening at 141⅞.

Commodore Vanderbilt is reported dangerously ill.

Several deaths from the cold are reported in France.

The cholera has broken out at Reggio, in Calabria, and is committing great ravages.

A destructive fire occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday, destroying property to the value of $150,000, with an insurance of $75,000.

Prince Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales and future King of England, has just celebrated his fourth birthday.

The Democratic papers in Indiana are by the ears in consequence of the recommendation of Mr. Pendleton by the Democratic Convention of that State.

The reported "tumbling out" of Vesuvius, which came in our cable despatches yesterday, proves to be a canard. No such frightful event has occurred.

The Toledo *Blade* states that the value of the improvements in that city in 1867 is over two million dollars. The number of new buildings erected was 1,036. The population in August, 1860, was 14,000. The *Blade* says it is now 35,000.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention, for the nomination of a State ticket and the election of delegates to the National Convention, will meet in Providence on Saturday, February 15.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* thinks the candidate for Vice President with Grant will be either Colfax, Wilson or Hamlin, and expresses its preference for Colfax, because "he would add more vitality to the Grant ticket than any other name that could be placed upon it."

Wood County, Ohio, is digging a ditch thirty-seven and a half miles long, eighteen to twenty feet wide on the bottom, thirty to forty feet on the top, and from two to six feet deep. It is sixty-seven and a half feet fall, or less than two feet to the mile. It will drain sixty thousand acres of the "Black Swamp," and bring them into cultivation.

In the Supreme Court at Washington, yesterday, Hon. James Hughes, on the part of the United States, moved to dismiss the McCardle case for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Hughes argued the question at some length. He was followed by Jerry S. Black, in opposition to his motion. The Court adjourned without acting on Mr. Hughes' motion.

A fatal accident, resulting in the death of one person, and the affliction of a whole family, occurred recently near Virginia City, Montana, caused by the careless handling of mercury. Some amalgam having been placed upon the stove, the mercurial fumes were driven to every portion of the house, and even penetrated the food, causing the results above referred to.

The following are the Republican candidates for Congress in Alabama, at the election which takes place on the 5th instant: First District, Francis W. Kellogg; Second District, Charles W. Buckley; Third District, B. W. Norris; Fourth District, C. W. Pierce; Fifth District, J. W. Burke; Sixth District, F. S. Cramer by one convention, Thomas Haughey by another, and C. C. Sheats, independent—all Republicans.

There were only fifteen deaths in the city of Charleston, S. C., for the week ending on the 25th of this month, including blacks and whites. Eight years ago the average mortality was over fifty. This might appear like a decided improvement in the sanitary condition of this city, but for the fact that in 1860 the population of Charleston numbered 40,000, while in 1867 it barely reaches 18,000.

The Bloc Club, or co-operative dining-room, in New York, seems to be an accomplished fact. The club has already over one thousand subscribers, and is now advertising for a suite of large lofts between Wall and Fulton streets, to be handsomely fitted up for the purpose. The new system appears to be favorably received everywhere, and Boston, as well as New York, is inspired with the idea, and will carry it to consummation.

At Aberdeen, Miss., a few days since, a little son of a Mr. Bean apparently died. Two young ladies and a servant volunteered to keep watch during the night. At about 12 o'clock the servant was noticed to be asleep, when one of the young ladies pricked her with a pin, which caused her to scream. This aroused the supposed dead child, alarming the inmates of the room greatly. Upon examination it was found that the child had become warm, and in a short time it was running about.

The Turkish Government has made some concessions to the Candians. A general amnesty is to be established "at the discretion of [illegible]" [illegible]

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that one of the inevitable results of Vanderbilt's pre-eminence in railroad management will be the consolidation of The New York & New Haven and Hartford & New Haven Railroads. The scheme has already been thoroughly considered, and it would not be surprising if the union were an accomplished fact before the close of the year, if, indeed, it is not sooner brought about. The Hartford Road will be compelled, in self-protection, to adopt this course as soon as Vanderbilt gets full control of the New York & New Haven; and this consolidation is only a part of the grand programme which is to give Vanderbilt the control of the New York & Boston line, *via* Springfield.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued proposals for [illegible]

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature incorporating the Metropolitan Underground Railroad Company, of New York city, [illegible]

An important decision on a point of constitutional law has just been made by Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

Among the causes of railway disasters, and accidents to steam machinery in general, [illegible]

In the Senate, on Friday, the Chair laid before the Senate the joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, rescinding the constitutional amendment. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Cotton Tax Bill.

Provisions of the New Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

Effort to be Made to Remove the Duty on Imported Cattle.

Bill for the Continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau Reported in the House.

Mr. Johnson and the Revenue Appointments—A Plain Statement.

The McCardle Case—Arguments in the Supreme Court on a Motion for Dismissal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

The Associated Press was used last night as a means for bringing before the public one of the most wicked falsehoods ever concocted. The papers of this morning contain what purports to be an official statement, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it is said that during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1867, there were one hundred and thirty-nine removals made of Assessors and Collectors. It is further said that one hundred and nineteen of these changes were made upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, both as to the removals and as to the persons appointed, while for the other twenty changes the President alone was responsible. The so-called official statement then goes on to show what resulted from the changes, viz: A large gain to the revenue from the appointments made by the President on his own responsibility, &c. A very few words will show the source and character of this precious statement. It was not prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is in no sense responsible for it. Some of the figures were furnished to the White House by one of the Treasury clerks, and the document was cooked up directly by the President, or by some one for his benefit. In so far as it relates to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is a falsehood made out of whole cloth, for the fact is, as the records will show, that during the fiscal year 1867, he was not once consulted about the removal or appointment of a single Assessor or Collector, and not a single one of these one hundred and thirty-nine changes was made on his recommendation. The foundation and keystone being thus knocked away from this so-called statement, its other figures count for nothing. The whole thing may be set down as only another job of ordinary White House dirty-work, of a piece with the garbling of despatches and concocting tales about General Grant.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY TOO LATE.

The resolution of the Ohio Legislature proposing to withdraw the assent of that State to the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution, being that embodied in the Reconstruction acts, were presented in both branches of Congress, and referred by each House to its Judiciary Committee. [illegible]

BILL FOR THE SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

The full text of the bill for the sale of our iron-clads, as it went to the President to-day for his signature is as follows: [illegible]

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, reported in the House to-day, was substantially the same as already telegraphed. It provides that it shall not close till July, 1868, except that the Secretary of War may discontinue it in any State as soon as reconstruction is fully accomplished, and provision has been made for the education of children of both races.

THE COTTON TAX BILL

will go to the President to-morrow. The conference report was carried in the Senate without a division, and in the House by 104 to 41. The cotton tax is abrogated, and foreign cotton will be admitted free after the 1st of next November.

DUTY ON IMPORTED CATTLE.

The Ways and Means Committee are debating the propriety of abolishing the tariff duty on the importation of foreign cattle for breeding purposes. [illegible]

NATIONAL BUREAU OF INSURANCE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce are considering a bill for the establishment of a National Bureau of Insurance. [illegible]

To the Associated Press.

THE M'CARDLE CASE—ARGUMENT ON A MOTION FOR DISMISSAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the Supreme Court to-day Hon. James Hughes, on the part of the United States, moved to dismiss the McCardle case for want of jurisdiction. [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate several communications, including the joint resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, rescinding its approval of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the reading of the resolutions. He could not allow these resolutions to be entered on the journal without making some remarks. That they did not speak the voice of the people of Ohio, it was his clear conviction. The people of Ohio, in the canvass of 1866, had ratified that amendment by a vote of 40,000, and they had never rescinded that assent. These resolutions were the voice of a partisan majority of the Legislature representing a minority of the people, and who were elected on issues entirely different. [illegible]

Mr. SUMNER said the action of the Legislature was most unprecedented. [illegible]

Mr. JOHNSON argued the opposite side.

The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill supplementary to the Tenure-of-Office bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. Sumner's amendment, that the bill shall not do away with the foreign agents of the State Department.

Mr. PATTERSON moved an amendment that such agents shall not exceed five in number.

Messrs. SUMNER, ANTHONY, GRIMES, CONNESS and CAMERON opposed such restrictions on the part of Congress.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was laid aside. An adjournment till Monday was provided for.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Court Matters—Political—Aid to State Railroads—Pardon—The Grant Movement—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.

The United States District Court was in session to-day. [illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Postponement of the Georgia Republican State Convention.

Proceedings in the Several Reconstruction Conventions.

Encouraging Reports of the Campaign in Alabama.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—Last Section of the Bill of Rights Adopted—The Relief Ordinance—Republican State Nominating Convention Postponed—Political Prospects in Alabama.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31.

The debate was continued to-day on the thirty-seventh and last section of the bill of rights, which declares that Georgia shall always remain a member of the Union; that her people are part of the American nation, [illegible]

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Work on the Franchise Ordinance—The Fracas of Thursday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31.

[illegible]

Arkansas Reconstruction Convention—Congress Asked for a Loan for Levee Purposes—Report of the Committee on the Continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

[illegible]

Florida Reconstruction Convention.

[illegible]

South Carolina Reconstruction Convention—Moneys Forwarded by the State Treasurer—Arrest of a Member Ordered.

[illegible]

Proceedings in the Mississippi Convention.

[illegible]

Progress in the Louisiana Convention.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

An Italian Naval Fleet Ordered to the Coast of Paraguay.

The Vesuvius Story Pronounced a Prodigious Hoax.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Italy.

THE ALLEGED VESUVIUS DISASTER A HOAX.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Despatches were received at this bureau several days ago giving accounts of the caving in of the earth on the side of Mount Vesuvius, whereby lives were lost and houses swallowed up. No such disaster has occurred.

NAVAL FLEET ORDERED TO SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Despatches received from Florence last night allege that the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to the Rio de la Plata. Nothing is known as to the cause of this movement. Prime Minister Menabrea, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation. It is further reported that an Italian fleet is now lying in the Bay of Naples preparing to sail for South America.

NAPLES, Jan. 31—Evening.

The Italian fleet, now in this harbor, which has been getting ready for sea, has received orders to sail forthwith for the Rio Parana, Paraguay. All information in regard to the expedition is rigorously withheld by the government and naval officials. The destination only is known.

Great Britain.

AN ABSURD RUMOR CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Dr. Arminius Vambery, the well-known traveller in Central Asia, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese government is preparing a hostile movement against Russia on the borders of the Empire.

Prussia.

MINISTERIAL [illegible]

BERLIN, Jan. 31.

General [illegible] Schurz to-day dined with Count [illegible] and members of the Federal Council of the North German States.

Austria.

THE REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.

The Reichsrath will assemble on the 17th of February.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31.

In the Senate, to-day, bills were introduced to incorporate the Janesville and Madison Railroad Company; to repeal chapter 119, laws of 1866, regulating the mode of electing jurors; [illegible]

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Jan. 31.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NASHVILLE, Jan. 31.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TOPEKA, Jan. 31.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

CRIME.

Dastardly Outrage Committed upon a Lady in Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Jan. 31.

[illegible]

Attempted Murder Near Memphis.

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

Heavy Suit Against the City of New Albany—Disastrous Fire Reported at Union City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.

[illegible]

North Carolina Convention—Majority and Minority Reports on Suffrage—A Relief Ordinance Reported.

[illegible]

[illegible] Governor and other executive and State officers. Majority and minority reports on suffrage were presented.

A committee of five was appointed to report the names of persons entitled to be relieved from political disabilities.

To-day the report of the Committee on Militia was considered in Committee of the Whole. It [illegible]

The convention, by a test vote, tabled Mr. Durham's resolution in favor of a general amnesty. The reporter of the new *Daily Carolinian* was expelled from the convention by the President, for the use of the word niggers in his report.

DISASTERS.

Serious Accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—One Person Killed and Several Others Injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 31.

The fast line east on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which left here at 7:30 last evening, ran upon a broken rail near Mill Creek, about forty miles beyond Altoona, and was wrecked. [illegible]

Fire at Henry, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
HENRY, Ill., Jan. 31.

A fire occurred here last night which destroyed two dwelling houses occupied by W. M. Miner and Joseph Whitman, respectively. [illegible]

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Dexter, Mich.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Jan. 31.

A serious accident occurred at Dexter to-day, the boiler in Arnold's peat works exploding, killing Yates and Ebenezer Arnold instantly, and seriously injuring two others.

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 31.—Four buildings in Delaware street, between Third and Fourth, were destroyed by fire this morning. [illegible]

Ten Persons Perish on Board a Coasting Vessel.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.—The schooner Lone Star, bound for Hilton Head, with ten passengers and three deck hands, was blown to sea, where she was overhauled by the bark Sarah. [illegible]

Printing Office Burned at Port Huron.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—The *Commercial* printing office at Port Huron, burned this morning. Loss, $6,000.

MILWAUKEE.

Accident on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad—Delegates to the National Commercial Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.

This morning's train bound east, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was thrown off the track, near Lowell, by a broken rail, and the sleeping car precipitated down a bank of eight feet, upsetting the two cars. No one was seriously hurt. [illegible]

The following members of the Board of Trade were chosen delegates to the Boston Convention: [illegible]

HENNEPIN.

Large Gathering of Pioneers—Interesting Reminiscences.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
HENNEPIN, Ill., Jan. 31.

[illegible]

FORT WAYNE.

The Donovan Case Supposed to be One of Mistaken Identity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 31.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

Movement on Foot Among the Republicans to Give General Pope a Public Reception.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Jan. 31.

A movement is on foot to give General Pope a public reception here by the Republicans. [illegible]

The Skating Season.

ANOTHER GRAND MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL OF FUN, TO-NIGHT, AT THE WEST SIDE RINK

[illegible]

OGDEN SKATING PARK.

[illegible]

Wanted.

SAFE WANTED! GOOD SIZE.

[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

I WANT TO PURCHASE A HOUSE [illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., [illegible]

REGULAR MEETING OF Chicago Lodge of Perfection, A. A. Rite, [illegible]

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. [illegible]

MASONIC.—CHICAGO COUNCIL [illegible]

Safes.

HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE SAFES!

The Most Reliable Insurance IN THE WORLD, AND A Certain Protection AGAINST FIRE,

FOR ALL WHO HAVE VALUABLE BOOKS AND PAPERS TO PRESERVE.

Established Over 23 Years!

Over 25,000 Safes now in Use!!

We challenge any one to produce a SINGLE INSTANCE where one of these Safes has FAILED to preserve its contents PERFECTLY from Fire under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

To those who have been so unfortunate as to have their Books and Papers BURNED in the late Fire, by trusting them to the protection of UNRELIABLE SAFES, and to others who are STILL TRUSTING to the same UNCERTAIN PROTECTION, we say, buy one of "HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE"

And your Books and Valuables will come out of it UNSCATHED, by the most terrible ordeal of Fire. These valuable Safes are within the reach of all, and a word to the wise is sufficient.

The BEST are always the CHEAPEST, and prudent business men will thoroughly investigate this matter for themselves before buying a Safe, since they have seen the sad results of misplaced confidence, as evidenced by the FAILURE OF VARIOUS MAKES of Safes to preserve their contents in the late Fire.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 93 Dearborn-st.

New Music.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO, BY THE FAVORITE COMPOSER, V. B. AUBERT.

HEAVEN'S MESSENGER—[illegible]

PENSEE CELESTE—[illegible]

THE LAST DREAM—[illegible]

LYON & HEALY, Publishers, Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

"Please Give Me a Penny, Sir."

New Song—subject taken from "Harper's Weekly," is to be issued by LYON & HEALY in a few days.

Safes.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFE OF McDougall, Nicholas & Abbott, IN THE BURCH BLOCK, Preserved their Books, Insurance Papers and Money.

It was in the second story "RED HOT," and fell into the basement. We refer the public to them, as this was one of the Most Severe Tests in the Great Fire.

[illegible]

F. W. PRATT, 86 Washington-st.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the destruction of our former store by fire, we have leased the spacious rooms, Nos. 64 & 66 MICHIGAN-AV., (Second, Third and Fourth Floors.) [illegible]

KEITH, WOOD & CO.

NOTICE.

Our office for the present is with Messrs. KING, KELLOGG & CO., 24 and 26 LAKE-ST. [illegible]

Whitney Bros. & Yundt.

NOTICE.

SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., [illegible] Nos. 46 & 48 Michigan-av., [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible] MERRILL & HOPKINS.

NOTICE.

[illegible] HAYWOOD, CARTLEDGE & HONORE.

WE STILL LIVE!

[illegible] BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK.

Safes.

The Great Conflagrations ON LAKE-ST.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

In the Hottest of the Fires and Preserve the Contents All Right!

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS FROM C. M. HENDERSON & CO., AND SIMON & STRAUSS.

NO. 1.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31st, 1868.

Messrs. HERRING & CO., 40 State-st.:

GENTLEMEN—In the disastrous fire (on Lake-st.) which occurred on the night of the 28th inst., we had one of your No. 5 Folding Door Safes, which lay in the burning ruins until yesterday afternoon, and so great was the heat that the brass knobs and plates were melted entirely off. Upon opening it, after an exposure of about forty-eight hours, we are pleased to inform you that we found its contents, consisting of our Valuable Books and Papers, all preserved in splendid condition; in fact, the inside of the Safe looks as good as new. Some of the covers of the books were [illegible] We are well pleased with the result, and would add that a Safe that preserved its contents [illegible] it to be fire-proof indeed.

Yours respectfully, C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

NO. 2.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1868.

Messrs. HERRING & CO., 40 State-st.:

GENTLEMEN: In the fire which destroyed Burch's Block on the night of the 28th inst., we occupied the first floor of the corner building, and in the centre of our store we had one of your No. 6 Herring's Patent Safes, which fell into the cellar, and was exposed to all the fury of the flames from the whole block. Upon opening it next day, we are glad to say that we found all our Books, Papers and Money preserved in excellent condition. Some of the bindings of the books were damaged, and a few papers were discolored by steam. We are well satisfied with the result, and shall want another of the same kind.

Yours truly, SIMON & STRAUSS.

The Safe of Messrs. C. M. HENDERSON & CO. can now be seen on our sidewalk. Please call and see it at 40 State-st.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Factory, corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New York.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

Furnace.

FIRE!

A terrible enemy, but also a most valuable friend, especially when confined within the safe limits of a LAWSON FURNACE!

Parties having Dwellings, Churches, Stores, or any other building to warm, will find it for their interest to examine this justly popular furnace, at 53 STATE-ST.

FULLER, WARREN & Co.

Coal.

RHODES COAL COMPANY,

Miners and Shippers of WILMINGTON COAL, 40 West Van Buren-st.

[illegible]

Brick Machine.

THE LOTZ PATENT Brick Machine and Concrete Press, PATENTED JULY 23d, 1867.

Will grind the clay, press it into first-class facing bricks, and deliver the bricks ready for setting in the kiln, all in one operation. It will run the entire season without serious repairs, and requires less motive power than any other machine of the kind.

A sample machine can be seen in practical operation daily at No. 50 Illinois-st., near Wells-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.

For further particulars call at the office, No. 98 LaSalle-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

WM. H. LOTZ, Patentee.

Educational.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, AT 300 ERIE-ST., Between North State and Cass-sts.

SPRING TERM commences MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Applications for admission may be made at the school room, between 9 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

To Rent.

TO LET,

A Store in LaSalle-st. For a large Commission House or an Insurance Agency this is a veryinviting location and opportunity. Apply to NOYES, BROWN & BUSH, 43 LaSalle-st.

Lotteries.

LOTTERY—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. [illegible]

For Sale.

Splendid Chance FOR INVESTMENT.

[illegible] SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY AND PLANING MILL [illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE LOW.

[illegible]

Cedar Hop Poles FOR SALE.

[illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

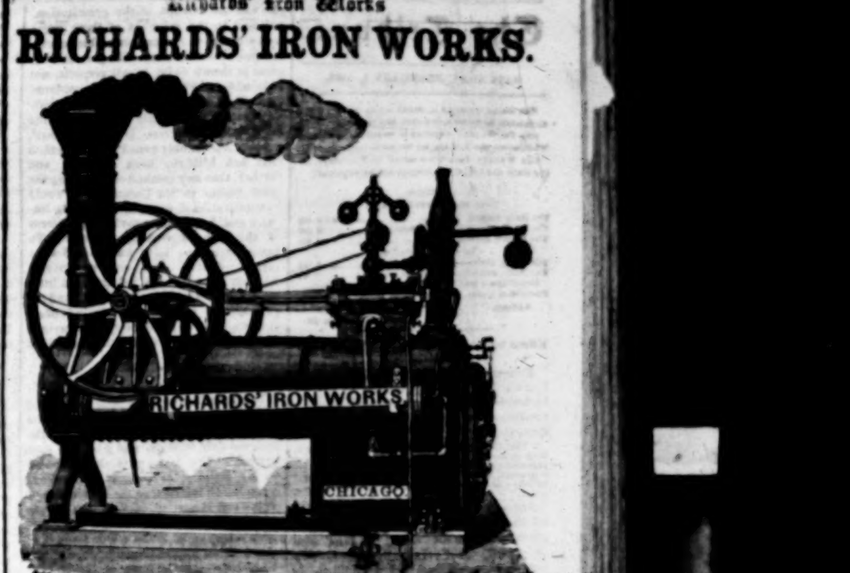
[illegible]

WEST CHICAGO STONE AND LIME COMPANY. RUBBLE STONE and McADAM. 70 Washington-st.

VINES, VINES, VINES, VINES, VINES. [illegible]

Richards' Iron Works

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS.



WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES, OF ALL SIZES, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 AND 30 HORSE POWER, AND ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND ENGINES, OF ALL SIZES, WARRANTED IN PRIME ORDER.

Circular Sawmills, Woodworth Planers and Matchers, RICHARDS' POWER CORN SHELLERS, FOR WAREHOUSES, DISTILLERIES [illegible] MILLS, &c. Small Burr Mills, Iron Feed Mills, [illegible] Elevator Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, and Elevators built to order.

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 190 & 192 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

White and Black Thread.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD WHITE & BLACK THREAD!

Assorted Cases of 100 Dozens.

Bright Colors in Boxes, With their well-known Trade Mark. NEW ASSORTMENTS, And from 40 to 50 Shades of color in each box of FIVE DOZENS, Assorted Cases of 100 Dozens.

BEST Six-Cord Crochet Cotton On Spools and in Hanks, FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE ONLY.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS Sole Agents in New York FOR J. & P. Coats, of Paisley, Scotland.

Hoop Skirts.

1868—CRINOLINE—1868. LOCKWOOD'S NEW PATENT SPIRAL (OR CONTINUOUS WIRE) SKIRTS.

These SUPERIOR SKIRTS have been pronounced, tested, and patronized by the Ladies as the most DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and BEAUTIFUL of all the CRINOLINES yet introduced. [illegible]

FOR SALE by Chicago Jobbers and all first-class Dry Goods Houses throughout the country. Manufactured only by G. W. LOCKWOOD, Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., N. Y.

SPIRAL SKIRT CAUTION.

[illegible] No. 9 and 11 White-st., N. Y.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE Skirts are for SALE by HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Mattresses.

SAVONILLA HAIR AND MATTRESS COMPANY.

[illegible]

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 3 OTIS-ST., Winthrop Square, Boston.

Book Paper.

BOOK PAPERS.

A complete assortment constantly on hand, consisting of grades A. B. C. S. S. & C., Nos. 1, 2 & 3. [illegible]

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 42 and 44 State-st.

Commission Merchants.

C. E. HUTCHINS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. GRAIN, SEEDS, HIDES, DRIED FRUITS, FURS [illegible] Nos. 211 & 213 South Water-st., Chicago.

To Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN On real estate security. Apply to ADOLPH LOEB, 21 Otis Block [illegible]

Looms.

LOOMS FOR WEAVING FACE SIDE [illegible]

Coffee Rooms.

CENTS' COFFEE ROOMS, Cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts. Excellent Cup of Coffee, [illegible]

New Publications.

Kelley's Weekly!

The best Illustrated Family Journal published in the United States. Price 10 cents. No. 13 now ready and for sale by all newsdealers everywhere. In the Tenth Number of this beautifully illustrated weekly journal is commenced a thrilling novel by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, The greatest of French writers of fiction. It is entitled COUNT DE MORET; Or, Richelieu and His Rivals.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1868,

[illegible]

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

A. A. KELLEY & CO., Publishers, 508 Broadway, New York City.

Elastic Sponge.

MATTRESSES PILLOWS & CUSHIONS UPHOLSTERY SPONGE BY THE BALE.

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO., 192 and 194 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] 75 Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich.

And for sale by all Leading Furniture and Bedding Dealers throughout the West. Cost less and far superior to feathers or best hair.

ELASTIC SPONGE by the bale. Best and most economical for R. R. Coaches, Carriages, Omnibusses, and Furniture Upholstering.

Also our cheap [illegible] BED for the MILLIONS.

COMBINATION MATTRESS $16. TOP PURE ELASTIC SPONGE UNDER PART PURE WOOL.

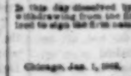
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Oil.

LARD OIL, That will stand a Low Temperature. NEATSFOOT OIL, Pressed and Strictly Pure. LUBRICATING OILS, Of Best Quality.

Manufactured, guaranteed and for sale by FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., 14 LaSalle-st.

Patent Inner Soles.



COLD FEET.

[illegible] The Patent Elastic Ventilating Inner Soles [illegible]

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal.

The best quality of Sugar Maple Rectifying Coal [illegible] EDWARDS & CROSBY, 13 and 15 RIVER-ST.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of STANBRO, WARREN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] BOYNTON & SMITH, [illegible]

BOYNTON, PEAKE & CO, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CHAS. H. RICE & CO. is this day dissolved. [illegible] CHAS. H. RICE & CO.

GODFREY, RICE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, [illegible] 211 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. FRANCIS B. TOBEY, late of the firm of CHAS. TOBEY & BRO., is a member of our firm from this date. F. PORTER THAYER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP. CHARLES C. THOMPSON is a member of our firm from the 1st January, 1868. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS
TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

The Daily Edition, per year.
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year.
The Weekly Edition, per year.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per annum.
The Daily, delivered in city, per week.

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Effect of Paying the 5-20 Bonds with Greenbacks.

Following the lead of the Indianapolis Convention, the Republicans of Crawfordsville, Indiana, have adopted a similar resolution in relation to the national debt, viz.:

"That the Republican party is now and ever has been in favor of paying the national debt in accordance with the laws by which it was created, with gold, where it is so stipulated, and lawful currency of the country where the law so provides."

Suppose we all agree to this and pay off the 5-20 bonds in lawful currency, i. e., greenbacks, what shall be done with the greenbacks? Including those now out, there would then be 2,300 millions of greenbacks afloat. Will the national debt then be discharged? No; not a dollar of it will have been paid. The government will still owe for the greenbacks. What shall be done with them? Their quantity will be four or five times greater than the amount of currency necessary to do the business of the country, and will hence be enormously depreciated. Indeed, it is questionable whether they will then be worth anything. Their value will depend entirely on what course the government shall pursue in reference to *redeeming* them. As between the government and the holder, a greenback is the promise of the former to pay the latter so many "dollars." Obviously the dollar referred to is the constitutional metallic dollar—the only dollar known when the bill was passed authorizing the first emission of United States notes. A greenback is, therefore, a promise of the United States Government to pay the holder the amount specified on its face in "dollars"—i. e., in gold or silver. Read a greenback and see if it be not a promise on the part of the United States to pay a given number of "dollars" to the bearer. Suppose that all the bonds shall be reduced to greenbacks, the old question then recurs:

ples and the bounds of the constitution, will find in the speeches of these great men a complete and unanswerable demonstration of the contrary. The plan of Congress is shown to be, in all respects, not only wise and right, but in strict conformity to the constitution. These distinguished Senators demonstrate not only that the method of Congress is constitutional, but that it is the only constitutional method that has hitherto been adopted; and further, that any method of restoring the rebel States to the Union which would be constitutional, must, in its leading features and important provisions, conform to the plan adopted by Congress. To honest men, who have entertained some earnest doubts and real misgivings whether Congress was not going a little too far, or too fast, these opinions and arguments of men of such distinguished ability and loyalty will carry great weight and bring renewed assurance that all is well.

Visionary Financial Schemes.

Various schemes have been introduced into Congress having for their object the reduction of the rate of interest on the national debt to three and a half or four per cent. The last one is that proposed by Mr. Mallory, of Oregon, who offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency, among other things, of authorizing a loan equal to the whole amount of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States, in the form of bonds running fifty years, drawing *four* per cent interest, principal and interest payable in gold. With the proceeds of these 4-50 bonds the present interest-bearing bonds are to be purchased and cancelled.

In regard to all such propositions, the very first question to be considered is at what price will a four per cent bond sell? Have capitalists made any offer to the Finance Committees of Congress or to the Secretary of the Treasury for a security of that description? We have heard of none. The present 10-40 gold bonds drawing five per cent interest have sold for about 70 cents during the past two and a half years. They are now worth a little more, in consequence of the demagogue assaults on the 5-20 bonds. If a 40-year gold bond earning five per cent is worth 70 cents, how much would a 50-year gold bond earning four per cent be worth? According to the bankers' tables it would not sell for more than 56 to 58 cents; but call it 60 cents in order to place the matter in the most favorable light. The 5-20 bonds, of which the debt mainly consists, have been worth, on an average for two years past, seventy-six cents. The 5-20s, sixes of 1881, and the 10-40s will somewhat exceed 2,000 millions.

that his oration had been spoiled. This witless phrase of Mr. Stevens has become part of the Copperhead literature of the day. It finds its way into Copperhead platforms, and is as familiar upon the lips of Democrats as the tendencies of Brick Pomeroy and Henry Clay Dean. Poor Vallandigham is shoved in the background. His speeches in favor of each man's liberty to be a rebel, have become stale; and Thad. Stevens is now the favorite commentator among Democrats, because he has said that the Reconstruction acts of Congress were outside of the constitution.

Mr. Hendricks is now a candidate before the people of Indiana. His speech was intended to be a thrilling campaign document. Mr. Fessenden and his colleagues did well to deny, for the committee which they represent, the imputation which Mr. Hendricks, aided by Mr. Stevens, sought to put upon them.

Sacred Rights.

One of the standard marks of pure "Democracy," is the exaltation by the individual spouter or newspaper given to the "rights" of the ex-rebels. Take any Democratic speech, made anywhere, in Portland or New Orleans, or any Democratic paper printed anywhere—in Oregon, Chicago or Charleston—and it will be found that the only persons who are recognized as oppressed or suffering, or who have sustained losses by the war, or who are taxed and distressed, are the ex-rebels of the Southern States. The rights of those people to civil and political equality; the moral, social and political prerogatives of the rebel soldiers and privateers; the superiority of the claim of any rebel who lost his property during the war, to that of any person who loaned money to the government when it needed it, are themes of which the Democracy never weary, and upon which they are ever enthusiastic. The right of a white man in Carolina to vote for two adults beside himself is a claim which Northern Copperheads insist shall never be surrendered. The laboring men of the North have each one vote. The same class in the Southern States have none. There has always been a patrician caste which has done all the voting and taken charge of political affairs generally. The Democrats of the North have been taught that these patricians are superior to all other Americans; that the right to vote for the working and laboring people, and to choose the representatives of the latter, is one of those sacred rights which cannot be weakened or destroyed without overthrowing the constitution and unsettling the foundations of society. In their zeal for the Southern rebels—and if the latter have a

LONDON.

Reform in Education.

The System of Compulsory Instruction.

Deplorable Ignorance of Factory and Agricultural Laborers.

Shocking Immorality of the English Peasant Classes.

The English Masses and the Rate of Wages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, England, Jan. 14.

AN EDUCATION FUROR.

This week the town of Manchester is occupied with the question of the education of the people, and every influential journal in the kingdom is having its say on the same theme. A conference, including among its members leading men of the Liberal or Radical party in Parliament, is discussing the relative claims of the compulsory and the coaxing system; the advantages of establishing schools to be supported by rates on the inhabitants; the mode of treating the question of religious teaching, and all the hundred and one obstacles which honest prejudice or selfish sectarianism can raise up whenever there is anything to be done on a large scale for the improvement of the masses.

You must know that with the beginning of the year a new act of Parliament came into force absolutely prohibiting the employment of any child under eight years of age in any handicraft; preventing children between the ages of eight and thirteen being employed in any kind of handicraft for more than six hours during the day, and compelling education for ten hours per week, in periods not exceeding five hours per day. It leaves the parent to find schools, and binds him to pay two pence per week for the schooling. This is an extension to workshops of a law which has long applied to our cotton factories. There is no doubt, however, that this factory education is thoroughly defective, save where mill-owners have, at considerable cost to themselves, provided schools and watched over the education of their own work-people. A large majority of the mill-owners are very small capitalists, many of them having themselves risen from the working classes, and, as schools fitted for factory children do not exist, they do not care to establish them. The factory child gains little educationally, though it gains greatly in being saved from over-work. It is supposed that within this year there will be 100,000 children receiving some sort of education under these factory acts alone, and it is urged that only an entirely new organization can meet the case. The portion educated by these acts has hitherto been very limited in number, probably not exceeding 50,000 in the entire kingdom. The iron trades have not yet been brought under the operation of the factory acts. It is estimated that England has one million of children receiving no education; two millions of older children, young persons and adults, who have received some, and another million who have received so little that it is hardly worthy of the name. Here is something, with a vengeance, for a conference to debate about.

THE AGRICULTURIST LABORERS LEFT OUT.

generation, another million always on the verge of pauperism from poverty of employment and intemperance; the remaining million being probably composed from the class of irregular workers who are dependent upon seasons for chance employment, and who have neither savings nor earnings sufficient to pay for wholesome food or decent dwellings. Above this class of four millions Mr. Potter takes a second, composed probably of the same number. This number is made up of poorer paid working classes, unskilled workers, handicrafts-men and agricultural laborers—a class not much attached to machinery, and whose receipts per head, apart from rent, are but a few shillings each. A third class or section, composed of another four millions, or rather more, comprises the higher skilled workmen and artisans of various kinds. This class have gained great benefit from the increased means of education during the past thirty years, and still more from what may be called the natural means of information—from their employment on machinery in scientific trades, from cheap books, cheap locomotion, and greatly from the large circulation of cheap newspapers. This class, as a rule, has been during the last twenty years, owing to free trade, eminently prosperous, and, with the exception of the cotton workers during the American war, well and regularly employed. The skilled mechanics and higher paid manual laborers, such as iron workers, have risen very rapidly in means and wages, though much too apt to look upon their regular weekly receipts as annuities. Mr. Potter states, and he ought to know, that a thousand firms of iron-masters, engineers, woollen and cotton manufacturers, &c., could show wages-books containing the records of earnings of from thirty shillings to one hundred shillings per week, to hundreds of families of this class. "I remember, in 1830," says Mr. Potter, "hand-loom weavers (this class exists now to a very small extent) working very hard for thirteen or fourteen hours a day, with irregularly supplied labor, for from five to seven shillings a week, and with no education. The same class, largely increased, are now working on power-looms, earning fourteen, eighteen or even twenty shillings a week, for the shorter period of ten and a half hours per day, and have received, if they have been employed under thirteen years of age, some education under the Factory act."

Of the remaining part of the population, about three millions consist of shopkeepers, small master trades-men, the clergy, ministers and professional men—in many cases much worse off than the skilled mechanic, for they have "appearances" to keep up, and no children's earnings to make up a large part of their means. The other eight or nine millions need not be analyzed.

THE QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

Some of the London newspapers have reprinted the Queen's new book, but that does not seem to affect its sale. It is "the thing" to have a copy lying upon the drawing-room table, and accordingly it lies there. The work is out of the pale of literature, but, like everything proceeding from the Queen, wins for the writer much sincere regard. The sousing of her wraps in one of the little highland streams; the carrying of the Queen and one of her daughters slung on a plaid on the shoulders of the gillies across a ford; an episode about a wasps' nest; and a dinner off starved chickens, are homely incidents which connect the Queen with the haps and mishaps of every day life, and the English people like to read them. The air of reverence with which she quotes her husband's lightest remarks, is held up to unappreciating wives as an example. To me the noticeable feature is the way in which she brings in the names of her servants and praises them; referring to them not as of a different flesh and blood, but as affectionate co-workers in the business of life. I wonder

NOTES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

From Austria to Italy.

Vienna, Venice, Trieste, Milan and Florence.

The Great Cave of Adelsberg.

The Quadrilateral.

Editorial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 21.

It were worse than folly to attempt a description of our emotions while travelling and sight seeing for the last few days in classic Italy, and therefore we invite the readers of THE TRIBUNE to go back to Vienna, from which our last letter was dated, and travel with us over one of the most interesting portions of our tour upon the continent. But first permit us to write

A WEATHER ITEM.

We came down the Rhine on the 14th of November, and yet the people were gathering grapes on the sides of the mountains. It was cold while we were passing through Belgium and Holland; but some of the crops were still ungathered, and the people were working in the fields. We had no snow at Berlin, and not till we arrived at Munich, December 1st, was the ground fairly covered with the mantle of winter. Thence to Vienna and Trieste we had from a few inches to a foot of snow; and yet travelling was not unpleasant. But since we arrived in Italy we have only seen it at a distance upon the Alps and the Appenines. Hence our journey has been much more agreeable, and certainly more instructive, than we expected to find it so late in the season.

Some fifty miles south of Vienna, which we left on the 12th of December, the railway enters the Semering Alps, which bound the south side of the great valley of the Danube. The mountain crags along which, and through many of which, the road runs, must have presented to the Austrian engineers the most forbidding aspect, and the manner in which they have carried the line over the Alps reflects the highest praise upon their energy and skill. In America the Californians have, at least equalled, and, we think, surpassed this splendid feat of Austrian engineering, by building the Central Pacific Railway over the Sierra Nevada Mountains—a work which will, if we mistake not, be pronounced the greatest of the kind ever achieved by man. It may be possible that the seven-mile tunnel under Mont Cenis, with the approaches on either side, will surpass it—a fact which the travelling world will decide when they have seen them both. The road, after leaving the valley of the Danube, runs for some two hundred and fifty miles or more through a mountainous district to Trieste. We considered ourselves well paid for taking it in our route, and so we think will every traveller who passes over it.

About fifty miles north of Trieste we reached the quaint old town of Adelsberg, way up among the mountains, where we stopped for a day to visit what the guide-book calls the

LARGEST CAVE

in Europe. The first thing that strikes one on approaching it as specially curious, is to see a large stream dash right into the mountain, through the limestone caverns of which

view of the city and surrounding country, and in a clear day the Alps loom up grandly in the distance. It is said that the scaffolding has never been entirely removed during the five hundred years of its construction, and it is still very far from being finished. Here the wealthy families and the princes of Lombardy have spent untold millions, as the chapels, the sacristies and the vaults—it we may be permitted to use a term descriptive of their location—abundantly testify. In one of the streets there are sixteen large columns of the Corinthian order, a part of the portico of an old temple, nearly all the remains of the Roman period now extant in Milan. We might speak of the picture gallery, the arch of Napoleon, and many other interesting objects, but we must pass on to

FLORENCE.

After leaving Milan the railroad for a long distance runs through the rich valley of the Po and we passed the cities of Lodi, Parma, Modena and Bologna, in all of which there is much to interest the traveller. At the latter city we turn directly south to cross the Appenines, and when fairly to the mountains one-third of the road consists of tunnels. In this mode of following a crooked stream in a mountainous district the Italian engineers have, in our judgment, set an example which might be profitably followed in other countries; for when once the road is built it needs little or no repair for all time to come. But here we are in the present capital of Italy. Of it the poet Roger says:

"Of all the fair cities of the earth,
The fairest one is Florence."

The poet may have used a little license in his beautiful lines, but most visitors will endorse his opinion. Nearly surrounded by the Appenines, deep down in the valley of the Arno—the adjacent hills covered with olive groves, or crowned with elegant mansions and palaces—it is difficult to conceive of a more delightful spot. The city is kept clean; the streets are paved with large flat stones; the houses are well built, and everything wears an aspect of refinement and culture.

The cathedral is a splendid structure, which it were tedious minutely to describe. In the church of Santa Croce repose the dust of Galileo and Michael Angelo, over whom there are splendid marble figures, and a monument to Dante is worthy a day's study. The latter is buried in Ravenna, to which the bigotry of Florence banished him, and long after she has done all she can to honor the memory of Italy's greatest poet since the age of Augustus. Who cares to look at the tombs of mere Kings and Princes—there are many of them in Santa Croce—when surrounded by the dust of those who have honored our race by the noblest triumphs of human genius? The drive down the Arno ends in a splendid park, making one wonder whether the freemen of Chicago will have the good taste and the energy to secure for themselves what the Kings and Emperors of Europe have provided for the people of their leading cities. The Uffizi gallery and that of the Pitti Palace contain one of the best collections of pictures by the old masters that can be found in Europe. To name the works of world-wide celebrity would fill columns, and to give an analysis of their merits, had we the ability, would fill pages of THE TRIBUNE. Here, too, are a great many busts, beginning with the Cæsars—the Venus de Medici, the beauties of which the artistic world will never cease to admire. A visit to the studio of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, of whom our country is so justly proud, convinced us that genius in his department of the arts did not all die with the old Greeks. To our uneducated eye it may be his works seemed as artistic as any we had seen, for both were apparently exact copies of nature in her most perfect forms and beautiful proportions. On Sabbath afternoon we rode out to the American and English cemetery just outside the city. There repose the ashes of Theodore Parker and many others

think four times previously; she wanted to crucify the flesh and show to the world she was pure. When she put her arms around McEwen's neck, she represented herself as the mother of Christ, but I did not believe it, and thought that we were all ordinary men and women; I did not feel any shame at the time; though another was the first to undress on this occasion.

The next witness called was

PROFESSOR WICKS,

a leading light of the Spiritualist Church, who has been indicted for selling obscene books, testified as follows:

I saw McEwen on the evening of the arrest; he came rushing into our printing office and seemed to be crazy; he had nothing on but his pants and undershirt; he pulled off his shoes and stockings, and sat down on the floor and related what he called the wonders he had seen, referring to the exhibition, with glaring eyes; he said he held the world, it was whirling at his will; Mrs. Reeves had done wonders; the world was coming to an end; I finally got him into the bath room, where he staid so long I had to drag him out; then he said he would raise the dead and blow the roof off the house; while we were eating supper he ran out again and got into the bath, and then ran up a ladder and said he was God Almighty; the world had got to strip and show itself; I had got to strip and show myself to the world—[much laughter]; he said that it was God's decree that all should undress and show themselves; he said that he was going to jail, but he was ready to die for the world; on New Year's night I heard great knocking, and thought it was some boys; I had been bothered to death with people coming to see my adopted child, "the hairy infant," now at Barnum's Museum; on opening the door, a lot of doctors and police officers rushed in, hunting for McEwen; while they were in the room McEwen came in from the back room, looking like a gentleman, and put his arms around Judge Mills; he got first on one side and then on the other to keep the bad influence off; the hairy child at Barnum's is my adopted child, for which I travelled 700 miles to get; Barnum paid me $3,000 for the use of it; I am a divorced man, and have several natural children of my own; obtained a divorce in Vermont; McEwen was quiet on the evening of the arrest, but kept whirling his head; this hair infant is no relative of mine; I found it in Virginia, and named it Anna Jones Wicks; I put in the name of Jones for the sake of euphony.

JUSTICE MILLS.

I was present at the time of the arrest; McEwen was standing, and was very polite, and requested us to be seated; after talking a while he said his influence was on the wrong side, so he changed seats; among other incoherent things, he said he was going to Congress; I told him he would get into trouble there with the Democrats, and John Morrissey would not stand any of his nonsense; he replied to this in some obscene language, and I observed to him, "Ah, you are coming down from your higher place and lowering yourselves to us." Mr. Gifford, counsel for the defence, here remarked: "You mean, I suppose, the prisoner was lowering himself to a Radical plane." [Laughter.] He said he was willing to go to jail or Congress either for righteousness' sake.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

In closing, the counsel for the defence made a long and eloquent appeal. He said, in substance, that there has been no cause for indictment shown in the testimony. There have been many cases where the persons implicated were acquitted on the ground of insanity, and yet, at the same time, have been guilty of the crime charged.

Margaret Garberty, who shot her seducer in this city years ago, was acquitted on the plea of insanity, and within twelve hours afterward a body of physicians declared she was

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DES MOINES, Jan. 30.

EXCITING DEBATES.

The first really interesting debate yet listened to in the present Legislature was on the day before yesterday. On the day before that, a bill, coming from the Judiciary Committee, had passed the House, empowering either house of the General Assembly to procure the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of any bill under consideration. I think this bill had not been printed. Recommended by the Judiciary Committee, without a minority report, the House took it on trust and "put it through," as too many measures have been put through in all legislative bodies that ever sat. With the morning, calm reflection came, and, upon a motion to reconsider, there a lively debate, participated in by some of the best representatives in the House. The motion finally prevailed and the bill was killed.

I cannot but regard it as an extremely lucky circumstance that this animated and interesting debate took place so early in the session. It must have a beneficial effect both upon committees and members. If it shall so turn out, and hasty legislation be hereafter avoided, its good will be incalculable. It is universally agreed that Mr. McNutt achieved a very handsome and really valuable victory.

Yesterday was even a more brilliant field day in the line of debate, and in the House also. The last General Assembly, in full conformity to the constitution of the State, passed a resolution to remove the word "white" from the fundamental law in the provision upon franchise. The same General Assembly also passed an act, in all respects according to the forms of law, referring that resolution to the next Assembly—now in session. Upon the passage of the resolution by this Legislature, the measure would be referred to the people at the next general election, which, this year, will take place in November. It so happens, however, that on the file of enrolled bills the enacting clause of the act upon this subject is omitted—a mere clerical error, of no account or importance whatever, the act, as signed by the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and approved by the Governor, being in all respects formal and correct. And this is the very best proof of the law, of which the case, or any like case, is possible. Yet upon this mere clerical omission there are some, supposed to be weak in the knees, who would take advantage of it to postpone the decision of the question for two years longer. Mr. Meacham, of Marion County, yesterday introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Constitutional Amendments to inquire into this matter, and report to the House whether this clerical omission in the mere enrolled bill vitiated what had been supposed to be

hundred and fifty feet, and which may not improbably be one of the sources of the water supply of Jerusalem. On the other hand, in the valley of the Kedron, a mile and a half south of the city and 300 yards below the "Well of Joab," a well has been excavated, apparently for the first time, which proves to contain passages, staircases, and other contrivances, which it can hardly be too much to assume will be found to be connected with the waters of the city itself. Fragmentary as are all these discoveries, they indicate an amount of ancient remains below the surface which cannot but excite the hopes and stimulate the curiosity of all concerned, and incite us to strain every nerve to lay bare such interesting relics.

As I read Mr. Warren's accounts I seem to feel the ancient city within my grasp—to know for a certainty that its very bones and streets and water-courses, all the ancient life of its structures, its hills and its ravines, is lying buried like some enchanted person beneath that singular and solemn tomb. The cliff (as the Dean of Westminster said in his sermon the other day) which Jonathan climbed, the streets which David trod, and along which Athaliah was hurried, the cells of the tomb of the kings of Judah, the very Via Dolorosa itself, of which not even the shadow of a likeness can be found in the upper air of the modern city—all these are doubtless there. Wherever Mr. Warren probes, let him but go deep enough, and he comes on some solid substance of curious and ancient kind. They start into view in a truly magical manner, more like the Arabian Nights than anything else. A "stone suddenly rolls away" and reveals staircases, passages, subterranean halls in the heart of the rock, leading to who knows what repositories of treasure. An almost invisible crevice in the hill turns out to be an enchanted cave one hundred and fifty feet deep, concealing the "skeleton of an infant," and containing, perhaps, the hidden fountain of the water supply of Jerusalem. The work has been fully and fairly begun. An explorer more daring and disinterested, more indefatigable and intelligent than Mr. Warren seems impossible. Let us back him to the utmost. I am happy to say that the undertaking is relieved from present pecuniary anxieties. But that is no reason for stopping our contributions to a work the extent and importance of which are daily becoming more obvious. The explorations at Jerusalem may be—will be when the fine weather returns—pushed on simultaneously in more places at once, and a larger force of laborers employed. Mr. Warren seems to have gained the confidence of every one, high and low, Jew and Gentile, and is able to obtain what laborers he likes, and what permissions he desires. And outside of Jerusalem I hope the public will not forget how much there is to do. There is the natural history of the country to perfect, and geology to examine, the ethnology to discover. The explorers are waiting for the signal to be off. Without diverting a sovereign from those urgent calls nearer home which this inclement season brings so closely before us—without diverting a sovereign from these, there is ample money to be obtained for the grand and interesting object for which I plead.

Business Failures and Suspensions in January.

The list for four weeks ending January 25 exhibits an aggregate liability of over $6,400,000, of which assets will cover about one-fourth.

For the week ending January 3, 1868, five failures are reported in New York city to eighty-two elsewhere in the country. Of the provincial failures the only important one was the suspension of L. C. Hopkins & Co., with liabilities of $1,250,000, the greater portion of which was held in New York. The firm offers twenty-five cents on the dollar

AGRICULTURE.

Answers to Correspondents.

The Winter Russet—New Jersey versus Illinois—Hop Culture in the South—Sorghum Syrup—Castor Beans—The Season—Honey and Labor.

Agricultural Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 29.

THE WINTER RUSSET.

S. M., Rochester, N. Y.—The Perry russet apple, or, as it is better known in the northern part of this State, the winter russet, is highly esteemed in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Illinois. The tree is very hardy, an abundant bearer, and produces fruit of an excellent quality. I have them now in excellent order. It is rather tardy coming into bearing. At this point it is less valuable than many other varieties. It is eminently an apple for the more northern sections. The trees came from the Buffalo Nursery, under the name of Winter russet, Theresboro russet, Poughkeepsie russet, and it is possible that you have it about Rochester under one of these names. I send the scions per mail, as requested.

A MODEST REQUEST.

VINELAND, New Jersey.

"DEAR SIR: I will esteem it a favor if you will send me the names of persons desiring a change of location. I will send them the Vineland *Rural*. Also, if you will post the annexed circular in some conspicuous place.

CHARLES K. LANDIS."

Yes, we have many people who desire to change their location, and I cannot reach this class so easily as through THE TRIBUNE. The largest number of this class will go west of the Mississippi, to people the country along the Pacific Railroad. There are also a large number of persons in New Jersey desirous of changing their location, and to them we tender the freedom of the country, and say, Come on! come on! come all! Vineyardists, berry-growers, and berry-pickers. We have a mild climate, a deep, rich soil, not drifting sand, on which annual supplies of muck, clay, and marl are required to make a crop. Do you wish the warm winds of the gulf that ripen the strawberry by the 5th of May, where the wheat is ripe the 1st of June, and peaches in July, make your home on the "Grand Chain." If you are pleased with the dry, invigorating climate of Central Illinois, where you can grow fruit, corn, wheat, or fat cattle, we will make room for you; and if you prefer a home more to the north, where the rivers are being used to build up busy manufacturing towns, rivalling those of New England, you can do so. From Villa Ridge to Chicago, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles of latitude, over which the seasons march at the rate of ten or twelve miles a day, the climate is genial, the soil the richest, and the markets the best in the world. While New Jersey is surrounded by fruit-growing States to the south, and to the north, that come in direct competition, here the season gives each section the monopoly of the market in turn. We can grow these fruits so cheaply that they have become, to a great extent, the people's food, and, when we take into consideration the immense district to be supplied from the great distributing point,

thing is completely played out, and sorghum syrup bids fair to be lost as an article of commercial value.

HOW TO MARKET HONEY.

M. M. H., Kane County, Ill., suggests that common candy jars are better than fruit jars in which to market honey, or at least that the glass men might make a wide open mouth jar for the purpose. He says further that buyers like the honey in the comb, so as to guard against adulterations. There is no trouble in putting combs into fruit jars; of course it will be badly broken up, but none the worse for use. It is impossible to send honey for a long distance in the common wood and glass boxes without a large percentage of waste by breakage and leakage, while these jars can be shipped with as much safety as bottles of wine; to put up and pack it in sawdust by any farmer is an easy task. A quart jar holds three pounds of honey. Any person who has honey to ship would do well to make the trial, or ship it in close barrels, and have the dealer put it in jars. There is no reason why honey should not be sold at a reasonable price, and the market freely supplied. Bee keepers have become about independent of patent right humbugs. Experiments are being made in Europe to take the honey out of the comb with the use of a machine similar to the centrifugal apparatus for taking the juice out of the sugar beet. If this succeeds it will greatly lessen the cost of honey, as the same comb can be refilled several times. Some estimate that it will double the honey crop.

ITALIAN BEES.

I. S. R., Clay County, Ill.—No doubt the Italian bees have proved valuable, for they have called attention to the value of changing the stock, as much as for other domestic animals. Changing male animals, seeds and queen bees are all useful. I should not be surprised to hear of the Italians importing black bees from this country, and paying ten dollars a head for pure black queens. At present we change the same for a pure black queen as for the long-billed Italians. We warrant them pure, and both capable of extracting honey from red clover, if you will split the flower with a small-bladed knife. They are all safely lodged in a dry cellar, with the tops of the hives filled with dry cobs to absorb the moisture arising from below, and shall keep the Italians in until the blossoms begin to appear, so that they will not be sipping honey from unopened flowers before the black bees can have a chance.

CASTOR BEANS.

N. S., Geneva, N. Y.—A large part of the castor oil used in the world is made at St. Louis, and most of the beans are grown in this State. Ireland is the largest consumer. The amount made at Louisville is not large. You cannot grow the bean to advantage in your State; forty degrees north latitude appears to be the limit, and then they need a long dry season, and especially a dry autumn to cure and thresh them. When dry they pop out of the shell, and the place for curing is called the popping ground. If care is not taken half the crop will pop away.

THE SEASON.

Thus far the winter has been mild and favorable to farm operations, and especially to the husking and marketing of corn. The high price of this grain has induced the marketing of it directly from the field. This has saved the cost of cribs, labor of cribbing and the usual waste. At eighty cents thus sold is better than a dollar next summer.

Fruit trees are in fine condition, with well matured wood and buds. The most trying part of the season is over, and we may reasonably anticipate a good crop next season. Winter wheat made a poor growth last fall, on account of the drought, but this is no discouraging feature. A great breadth of land was prepared last fall for spring wheat.

Farmers are mainly out of debt, have had

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And so ended the second field-day in the session so far. The speeches elicited it would not be profitable to report or even fairly to describe. But they were of importance because showing that there is in the House a number of men of unusual forensic powers, which may be of great value as the session gets into real business and discussions of practical importance.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There has been a prodigious quantity of swindling done in this State by insurance companies, as in other States. The evil has become well nigh intolerable. Companies have been organized by the score without capital; have sent their perambulating agents all over the State, who have taken in the people wonderfully. The general faults of the prevailing system are well known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, and they are as patent in Iowa as in Chicago. Governor Merrill the other day sent in a special message, of which the consideration of this subject and recommendations thereupon formed a considerable part. It is confessedly a subject which will receive no little attention from the Legislature. Mr. Stone, of Mills, yesterday, introduced in the House a long bill upon the subject, to which he has given careful study. It is very elaborate, and intended to meet the wants of the public in this respect. It provides that every insurance company doing business in Iowa must have a capital stock of at least $100,000, of which one-fourth must be deposited in bonds, or stocks, with the State Auditor; that this officer may make such examinations from time to time into the affairs of the companies as he may deem necessary; that semi-annual statements of assets and liabilities, with somewhat minute specifications, must be made; that mutual companies shall be held to much stricter terms than have heretofore prevailed, and which are fully set forth in the bill; that companies organized outside of the United States, must deposit with the Auditor $100,000 in interest-bearing securities, for the benefit of the policy holders of the State. Proper penalties are provided against the violations of the provisions of the bill, and the Auditor may close up the business of such companies as do not comply with law. There are many other particulars, but these are the main features of a bill which is upon a subject of practical importance hardly second to any other. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with authority to print, and will receive the careful consideration of the best minds of the Legislature. It is possible the evil is beyond the power of legislation to cure, but it is certain the time has come for the most thoughtful efforts in that behalf.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable institutions of Iowa are the glory of the State. The Asylum for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant; for the blind, at Vinton; for the deaf and dumb, now at Iowa City, but to be permanently located at Council Bluffs; for the orphans of deceased soldiers, at Davenport, Cedar Falls, and Glenwood, have received the fostering care of the Commonwealth in the most benevolent spirit. They will not be a little talked of during the session, and provided for in the proper manner. The Penitentiary, also, technically comes under this head. The Warden's report, of which (having advance sheets) I spoke in a former letter, was laid upon the desks of members yesterday, and has been read by all, or nearly all. It is a deeply interesting document, and will have great weight in the way of placing that institution amongst the most creditable of Iowa's public establishments.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Senator Walden, of Appanoose, distinguished in Iowa as a fighting soldier and "fighting editor," has introduced a bill upon the subject of libel, which I cannot but regard as of no inconsiderable importance. If I mistake not it is similar to the Wisconsin law of libel. It provides that before an action for libel can be fully commenced, security for costs must be filed, two sufficient sureties being required; that where judgment is for the defendant there shall be taxed in his favor against the plaintiff, as part of costs, the defendant's counsel fee not to exceed $100; that if the plaintiff fails, judgment shall be entered against him and his sureties for the costs, and execution issue accordingly; that no editor, printer, or publisher shall be answerable for libel for printing and publishing the proceedings of public meetings, courts of justice, or of the General Assembly, unless special malice shall be alleged and proved, and such malice will not be presumed from publication alone, but must be established by independent and extrinsic evidence, the burden of proof being upon the plaintiff.

Such are the provisions of this bill, the general principles of which every newspaper man will agree ought to be the law of the land. I trust that Major Walden will press his bill, and make its sensible provisions the law of the State. There are at this hour several editors who are bored and bothered with libel suits, instituted by unconscionable scalawags, which suits would never have been commenced had the law upon this subject been anything near what it ought to have been.

LINKENSALE.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS.

Further Interesting Researches—The Latest Discoveries—The Ancient City Almost Revealed to View.

The London *Times* publishes the following letter from the Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, giving an interesting account of the latest discoveries in Jerusalem:

Since my last communication I have received two reports from Lieutenant Warren, R. E., dated at Jerusalem, the 11th and 21st of December. He is proceeding vigorously with his researches. They divide themselves under three main heads:

1. The ancient double passage or tunnel running from the so-called "Huldah gate," in the south wall of the Haram, below the mosque of the Aksa, up to the platform itself of the Haram. It has always been an object of anxiety to know whether this was a ...

... hundred and fifty feet, and which may not improbably be one of the sources of the water supply of Jerusalem. On the other hand, in the valley of the Kedron, a mile and a half south of the city and 500 yards below the "Well of Job," a well has been excavated, apparently for the first time, which proves to contain passages, staircases, and other constructions, which it can hardly be too much to suppose will be found to be connected with the waters of the city itself. Fragmentary as are all these discoveries, they indicate an amount of ancient remains below the surface which cannot but excite the hopes and stimulate the curiosity of all concerned, and incite us to strain every nerve to lay bare such interesting relics.

As I read Mr. Warren's accounts I seem to feel the ancient city within my grasp—to know for a certainty that its very foundations and streets and water-courses, all the buried life of its structures, its hills and its valleys, is lying buried like some enchanted palace beneath that singular and solemn scene. The city (as the Dean of Westminster said in his sermon the other day) which Jesus climbed, the streets which David trod, along which Athaliah was hurried, the very tomb of the kings of Judah, the very Via Dolorosa itself, of which not even the shadow of a likeness can be found in the upper air of the modern city—all these are doubtless there. Wherever Mr. Warren probes, let him but go deep enough, and he comes on some substance of curious and ancient kind. They start into view in a truly magical manner, like the Arabian Nights than anything else. A "stone suddenly rolls away" and reveals staircases, passages, subterranean halls in the heart of the rock, leading to who knows what repositories of treasure. As a most invisible crevice in the hill turns out to be an enchanted cave one hundred and fifty feet deep, concealing the "skeleton of a ... fault," and containing, perhaps, the hidden fountain of the water supply of Jerusalem. The work has been fully and fairly begun. An explorer more daring and disinterested, more indefatigable and intelligent than Mr. Warren seems impossible. Let us back him to the utmost. I am happy to say that the undertaking is relieved from present pecuniary anxieties. But that is no reason for stopping our contributions to a work the extent and importance of which are daily becoming more obvious. The explorations at Jerusalem may be—will be when the fine weather returns—pushed on simultaneously in more places at once, and a larger force of laborers employed. Mr. Warren seems to have gained the confidence of every one, high and low, Jew and Gentile, and is to obtain what laborers he likes, and what permissions he desires. And outside of Jerusalem I hope the public will not forget how much there is to do. There is the natural history of the country to perfect, and geology to examine, the ethnology to discover. The explorers are waiting for the signal to be off. Without diverting a sovereign from the urgent calls nearer home which this inclement season brings so closely before us—without diverting a sovereign from these, there is ample money to be obtained for the grand and interesting object for which I plead.

Business Failures and Suspensions in January.

The list for four weeks ending January 31 exhibits an aggregate liability of over $8,000,000, of which assets will cover about one-fourth.

For the week ending January 3, five failures are reported in New York city to eighty-two elsewhere in the country. Of the provincial failures the only important one was the suspension of L. C. Hopkins & Co., with liabilities of $1,250,000, the greater portion of which was held in New York. The firm offers twenty-five cents on the dollar. The city list is as follows:

Clark & Robbins, petroleum, failed.

A. A. Gould & Co., teas, failed.

Remsey, Coles & Co., dry goods, failed.

Townsend, Baker & Co., saddlers, failed.

A. Stout & Co., coal dealers, suspended.

The week ending January 10, exhibits only three failures in New York against seventy-three elsewhere. The city list is as follows:

R. F. Clark, hatter, suspended.

Garrett, Young, Scott & Co., clothing, failed.

Harrison & Co., bankers, suspended.

For the week ending January 17 the list of failures was very large, especially in the city, exhibiting ten failures of New York houses to eighty-six provincial suspensions. The New York list is subjoined, with the estimated liabilities of the several firms:

Burdick & Ives, lumber, failed, $10,000.

John Curtis & Co., dry goods, failed.

Carter, Kirkland & Poer, clothing; have asked to compromise.

James Forrester & Co., clothes, failed.

C. H. Griffin & Co., cloaks, failed.

Alexander Irvine, dry goods, failed.

A. B. Kelly, jewelry, failed.

Jacob Weiler, clothe, failed and offered to compromise.

James Warren & Co., wholesale grocers, failed.

For the week ending January 23 the list is moderately heavy, there having been 7 here and 108 elsewhere. The following are the names of New York firms:

Bacon, Green, Woolly & Curtis, cloths, suspended.

Cox & Smith, cloths, failed.

Hastings & Seymour, paper, suspended and compromising.

Lothrop, Cody & Curtis, fancy goods, failed and asking an extension.

J. Neuinger, glassware, failed and offering a compromise.

W. L. Northam, coal, failed.

C. S. Pond, guns, suspended.

New York city failures, 7, with estimated liabilities of $750,000; elsewhere, 108, with estimated liabilities of $1,080,000; total, 115, with estimated liabilities of $1,830,000.

There has been a decrease both in number and liabilities in New York over the previous week, and a very large increase in number, but small increase in amount of liabilities of firms outside New York. Some fifty firms of some importance may be registered as shaky—a state of affairs which will be likely to swell the weekly list to an enormous aggregate before the close of the month.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamship Chicago.

The fine screw steamship Chicago, of Guion's Line, between Liverpool and New York, went ashore at Guileen, near Roche's Point. She left New York on the 1st January with a very large cargo of breadstuffs and a number of passengers, and was, also she ran ashore, making for Queenstown, where she was calling to land a portion of her passengers and despatches. It would appear that on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., at 5:20 p. m., she was running in for what was supposed to be the entrance of Queenstown harbor, when she went ashore, sticking fast on a reef of rocks. Finding that all endeavors to back her off were unavailing, her Captain (McKay) landed the crew and passengers, and landed himself at midnight, at which time the engine compartment was full of water.

To all appearance the Chicago will be a wreck. She was a very fine vessel, quite new, having only been built last year by Messrs. Palmer, of Jarrow, specially for Guion's Great Western Line.

Garibaldi on the Papacy.

General Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to a friend near London:

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CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 30.

THE WINTER RUSSET.

S. M., Rochester, N. Y.—The Perry russet apple, or, as it is better known in the northern part of this State, the winter russet, is highly esteemed in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Illinois. The tree is very hardy, an abundant bearer, and produces fruit of an excellent quality. I have them now in excellent order. It is rather tardy coming into bearing. At this point it is less valuable than many other varieties. It is eminently an apple for the more northern portions. The trees came from the Buffalo nursery, under the name of Winter russet, Sheceboro russet, Poughkeepsie russet, and it is possible that you have it about Rochester under one of these names. I send the scions per mail, as requested.

A MODEST REQUEST.

"VINELAND, New Jersey.

"DEAR SIR: I will esteem it a favor if you will send me the names of persons desiring a change of location. I will send them the Vineland *Rural*. Also, if you will post the annexed circular in some conspicuous place.

CHARLES K. LANDIS."

Yes, we have many people who desire to change their location, and I cannot reach this class so easily as through THE TRIBUNE. The largest number of this class will go west of the Mississippi, to people the country along the Pacific Railroad. There are also a large number of persons in New Jersey desirous of changing their location, and to them we tender the freedom of the country, and say, Come on! come one! come all! Vineyardists, berry growers, and berry pickers. We have a mild climate, a deep, rich soil, not drifting sand, on which annual supplies of muck, clay, and marl are required to make a crop. Do you wish the warm winds of the gulf that ripen the strawberry by the 5th of May, where the wheat is ripe the 1st of June, and peaches in July, make your home on the Grand Chain. If you are pleased with the dry, invigorating climate of Central Illinois, where you can grow fruit, corn, wheat, and fat cattle, we will make room for you; and if you prefer a house more to the north, where the rivers are being used to build up many manufacturing towns, rivalling those of New England, you can do so. From Villa Ridge to Chicago, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles of latitude, over which the seasons march at the rate of ten or twelve miles a day, the climate is genial, the soil the richest, and the markets the best in the world. While New Jersey is surrounded by fruit-growing States to the south, and to the north, that are in direct competition, here the season gives each section the monopoly of the market in turn. We can grow these fruits so cheaply that they have become, to a great extent, the people's food, and, when we take into consideration the immense district to be supplied from the great distributing point, Chicago, as compared with that for the New Jersey market, we need not wonder at the rapid increase in this department of rural economy, and the large amount of capital employed. We apprehend that few people in the West desire to try their hand at farming on the sand and pine barrens of New Jersey. It may do for a time, or so long as the present high prices continue, but a little competition will make a bad impression on marl and manure.

A QUESTION OF LOCATION.

J. N., Polo, Ill., inquires for the best place to locate, for plain farming, in the southern part of the State. He is desirous of a warmer climate. Any point south of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad he will find decidedly warmer than at Polo, but he will miss the luxurious pasturage and cool spring weather of the Rock River country; but he can grow cotton, hemp and castor beans, with sweet potatoes and winter wheat.

... thing is completely played out, and sorghum syrup bids fair to be lost as an article of commercial value.

HOW TO MARKET HONEY.

M. M. H., Kane County, Ill., suggests that common candy jars are better than fruit jars in which to market honey, or at least that the glass men might make a wide open mouth jar for the purpose. He says further that buyers like the honey in the comb, so as to guard against adulterations. There is no trouble in putting combs into fruit jars; of course it will be badly broken up, but none the worse for use. It is impossible to send honey for a long distance in the common wood and glass boxes without a large percentage of waste by breakage and leakage, while these jars can be shipped with as much safety as bottles of wine; to put up and pack it in sawdust by any farmer is an easy task. A quart jar holds three pounds of honey. Any person who has honey to ship would do well to make the trial, or ship it in close barrels, and have the dealer put it in jars. There is no reason why honey should not be sold at a reasonable price, and the market freely supplied. Bee keepers have become about independent of patent right humbugs. Experiments are being made in Europe to take the honey out of the comb with the use of a machine similar to the centrifugal apparatus for taking the juice out of the sugar beet. If this succeeds it will greatly lessen the cost of honey, as the same comb can be refilled several times. Some estimate that it will double the honey crop.

ITALIAN BEES.

I. S. R., Clay County, Ill.—No doubt the Italian bees have proved valuable, for they have called attention to the value of changing the stock, as much as for other domestic animals. Changing male animals, seeds and queen bees are all useful. I should not be surprised to hear of the Italians importing black bees from this country, and paying ten dollars a head for pure black queens. At present we charge the same for a pure black queen as for the long-billed Italians. We warrant them pure, and both capable of extracting honey from red clover, if you will split the flower with a small-bladed knife. They are all safely lodged in a dry cellar, with the tops of the hives filled with dry cobs to absorb the moisture arising from below, and shall keep the Italians in until the blossoms begin to appear, so that they will not be sipping honey from unopened flowers before the black bees can have a chance.

CASTOR BEANS.

N. S., Geneva, N. Y.—A large part of the castor oil used in the world is made at St. Louis, and most of the beans are grown in this State. Ireland is the largest consumer. The amount made at Louisville is not large. You cannot grow the bean to advantage in your State; forty degrees north latitude appears to be the limit, and then they need a long dry season, and especially a dry autumn to cure and thresh them. When dry they pop out of the shell, and the place for curing is called the popping ground. If care is not taken half the crop will pop away.

THE SEASON.

Thus far the winter has been mild and favorable to farm operations, and especially to the husking and marketing of corn. The high price of this grain has induced the marketing of it directly from the field. This has saved the cost of cribs, labor of cribbing and the usual waste. At eighty cents thus sold is better than a dollar next summer.

Fruit trees are in fine condition, with well matured wood and buds. The most trying part of the season is over, and we may reasonably anticipate a good crop next season. Winter wheat made a poor growth last fall, on account of the drought, but this is so discouraging feature. A great breadth of land was prepared last fall for spring wheat.

Farmers are mainly out of debt, have had fair crops last season, with good prices and let the croakers say what they will, the greenbacks are in the country, and will be forthcoming when business is resumed in the spring. As an evidence of this, taxes are being paid more promptly than usual. People are holding on to see what is ahead. All of this will have at least one good result, to check real estate speculation in the country. Last fall there was some symptoms of this, and several farms were purchased merely for speculation, but the speculators hold them yet, and will have the pleasure of renting them a year or two before they see their money back. People in the country are buying only what they need, and are taking good care of the balance of their funds. The great want of the country is a better class of farm laborers. While the cities and villages, or, rather, saloons, are full of idle men, the country is short of laborers. If these men could learn sobriety, they could obtain good, steady situations at ...

... lished about eighteen years ago, and since that time Messrs. S. C. Griggs, D. B. Cooke, Gen. A. C. McClurg and Fred. B. Smith have from time to time been admitted to it, till it has become one of the strongest in the United States, including men of energy, talent, generous nature and large skill and experience in business. Their trade extends throughout the Northwest, from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains, their sales for the last year amounting to about $700,000, reaching $100,000 in the single month of December, and was constantly increasing. The store was a splendid one, located on Lake street, solidly built, mainly of stone, brick and iron, and, with perhaps the exception of a single store in Philadelphia, was the largest book store in the country. Their salesroom was 175 feet long by 50 wide, and its shelves, tables and floor room were crowded with an immense stock of goods, embracing everything in the book and stationery line, including the most magnificent books published, joint products of the artist's pencil, the engraver's tools, the best authors' writings, the most elegant letter press, and the most superb binding, with other books, in every department of literature, suited to all tastes and means, and cords upon cords of school books. All, or nearly all, we suppose, have fallen a prey to the devouring element, and have been reduced to smoke and ashes.

In common with all who have had dealings with Messrs. Griggs & Co., we sympathize heartily with them in their misfortune, not doubting, however, but their energy and skill will enable them soon to resume business and to retrieve their losses.

Too Much Doolittle.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* is not well pleased with Senator Doolittle's late speech. The editor says:

The speech of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, against the Congressional reconstruction scheme, is vigorous in its argument, but singularly weak in its conclusion. It was made ostensibly in support of his proposed amendment to the new Reconstruction bill, limiting the suffrage to such colored men as have served in the army for a year or more, or can read the constitution of the United States and write their names, or possess a freehold valued at $250. But he had little to say in support of this proposition, but devoted himself chiefly to assaults upon the reconstruction system. * * * Conceding the truth and justice of many things said by the Senator, to what a "lame and impotent conclusion" does he drop in his perorations. He starts off with eloquent advocacy of equal, intelligent suffrage; he closes by glorifying the party that has planted itself obstinately against equal suffrage and fights for a white man's government. He justly criticises the wrong measures used by the Republicans to gain a right end, and then exhorts them to abandon their purpose altogether, and unite with their open enemies. It is natural, perhaps, that a man who differs with his party on an important question of public policy, should be alienated entirely at last, and go over to the enemy. And Mr. Doolittle, by going squarely over to the Democrats, has proved that he belongs to that class; that he is rather a politician than a statesman; that he has not the pluck to stand alone for a cause in which he believes. He still proposes to hold to the fundamental ideas of the Republican party, and yet he joins the enemy because he dissents from some Republican measures, and commits himself to principles and a policy that he still abhors, if he is sincere. He advocates the right of intelligent colored men to the suffrage, and then sustains a party that is pledged to exclude the entire race from political rights. Let the fall of Mr. Doolittle be a caution. A large class of the best Republicans of the country are vexed at what they consider the folly and perversity of Congress. It is their right to speak boldly and fully what they feel; but if they are true men they will not renounce their political faith and join hands with the enemy. They will not abandon the cause of human rights because others commit excesses in the sacred name of liberty; much less will they help to strike it down. To speak honestly and to stand firm for the right is the difficult but imperative duty of the hour.

The Late Shooting Affray in Baltimore

From the Baltimore Commercial, January 30.

The monotony of local events in our city was considerably disturbed at noon yesterday by the shooting of Dr. C. H. Moore, druggist, corner of Hill and Hanover streets, by Mrs. E. A. Pollard, of Richmond, Va. From the thousand and one rumors in regard to the affair, it is a difficult matter to give any statement with a certainty of its being the correct one, and we can only state what transpired before Justice McKinley. Dr. Moore states that Mrs. Pollard called at his store about noon and inquired for her husband. The doctor disclaimed all knowledge of his whereabouts, but was disbelieved by Mrs. Pollard. She then became excited and quickly attracted to the front of the store a large crowd of persons. The doctor requested her to leave the premises, which she refused, and an officer was sent for, but before his arrival Dr. Moore made another appeal to her, and was in the act of approaching the front door, to pass out, when, as he states, she produced a small four barrelled pistol and fired at him, the ball passing through his left wrist. She made a second attempt to use the weapon, but was prevented from using it by a person in the store grasping her hand. At this juncture Officer Blackstone made his appearance, and took Mrs. Pollard into custody. During the examination at the office of the magistrate, she requested that Dr. Moore might be arrested on the charge of having assaulted her, which she avers was the reason why she shot at him. The Justice, however, refused to issue the warrant, remarking that, from the evidence adduced, the doctor was in his own house, which was his "castle," and had a right to eject any unruly person. Mrs. Pollard declined to give bail, and was conveyed to jail in a hack by Captain Frey, of the Southern police force.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The shooting of Dr. Moore, by Mrs. Edward A. Pollard in Baltimore, is explained by the statement that Pollard and his wife had long been on inharmonious terms, that he had left her, and she had an interview with his friend Moore, who used violent language against her, when she shot him.

Mrs. Pollard has been released on bail. Her husband has not turned up yet, having gone upon a little spree in the country. Owing to the present notoriety of the lady, it is said that she has been tendered a dramatic engagement. She made a rather weak *debut* here some months ago.

The Question of Taxing Bonds in Maine.

A letter from Augusta, Me., says: The Senate has disposed of the question of exempting United States bonds from municipal taxation by a unanimous vote, by asking that Congress will allow the several States to provide for the taxation of National Bank stock in the municipalities in which such stock is owned. The House will undoubtedly concur in this action. Mr. Morris, of Portland, has submitted a proposition in this branch which provides for the registration of all bonds in which exemption is claimed, the return of the same to the State Treasurer, and the crediting to the several municipalities, in payment of State taxes, 1½ per cent on the amount, and the refunding to the State by the United States Treasurer the aggregate of these amounts. He shows that exemption is not properly claimed on more than one fourth of the whole amount of bonds issued, and that if paid in five years, the government refunding 1½ per cent on the amount exempted, will gain $10.87½ on the $100; if paid at maturity, $17.04½. He estimates that bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 are held in the city of Portland, while exemption from taxes is claimed on but $50,000, being but one-eightieth part, and it is not probable that such exemption is claimed on more than one-quarter of the whole amount of bonds issued.

An Incident of the War.

During "Price's raid," in 1864, a skirmish took place on the line of Charleston and Howard counties, Missouri, some four miles from Glasgow, in which one of the rebs was left on the ground dangerously wounded in the neck. While in this condition, Miss Sarah J. Smith, a school teacher in the vicinity, happened to pass by. Seeing the wounded man, she went to him and stanched his wounds, probably saving his life. She remained with him until near nightfall, when he requested her to leave, as his comrades would probably come in the night and take him away.

Fires in the City.

The Secretary of Whipple's Insurance and Mercantile Detective Agency, from his office, Room 4, over No. 43 LaSalle street, has furnished the following recapitulation of the figures connected with the fires which have occurred in this city during the last week.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

There was more activity in financial circles today, owing from the deliveries of property sold some time ago, sellers' option all the month. The demand for money was more active, and in some quarters reported rather pressing. The market is sensibly closer. In other respects there are no new features worthy of notice. The scrutiny to which paper is subjected shows no relaxation, and none but first-class names, backed with ample collateral, succeed in securing accommodation.

New York funds were scarcely so firm. Sales were made between banks at 1/10@1/8 premium—mostly the inside figure. Depositors were at lower par, and 1-10 premium was charged for checking.

There was more doing in Flour at previous prices. Wheat irregular and 1@2c lower. Corn declined. Oats were lower. Rye dull. Barley lower. Mess Pork quiet but firm. Bulk Meats firm and fairly active. Lard firmer though less active. Dressed Hogs in good demand.

Medical.

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Hottentots

HAVE LONG USED

B U C H U

For a variety of diseases.

It was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has

NOW COME INTO GENERAL USE.

It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, for Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri,

DISEASES OF THE

Prostate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions.

TO NEGLECT THEM,

However slight may be the attack,

Is sure to affect the bodily Health and Mental Powers.

Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

Infancy to Old Age,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu,

And when taken in early stages of the disease,

NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTENT.

It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic. The proprietor, with upwards of

THIRTY THOUSAND

UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATES

And hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years,

Has not been in the Habit of Resorting to their Publication.

He does not do this from the fact that his remedies rank as standard;

THEY DO NOT NEED

TO BE

Propped up by Certificates.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,

LIKE THE DORIC COLUMN,

SHOULD STAND

Simple, Pure and Majestic,

Having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital. His

SOLID & FLUID EXTRACTS

Embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are composed.

THEY ARE LEFT

To the Inspection of All.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE

Test of their Properties

Will be a comparison with those set forth in the

United States Dispensatory.

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist of Sixteen Years' Experience,

Permanent Success

AND

Mr. Helmbold's Success is Certainly Prima Facie Evidence.

HIS

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

In the City of New York,

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

Dr. Raphael

Private Matters.

Dr. Bigelow.

Dr. Townsend.

Dr. Bassett.

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

FOR CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CORK, DERRY, GLASGOW, &C.,

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

CALIFORNIA.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

New Zealand, Australia and the United States, via Panama.

Patent Corsets.

THOMSON'S

PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING,"

THE ONLY PERFECT CORSET!

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,

391 Broadway, N. Y.

Beams and Girders.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders,

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

Gift Enterprises.

PREMIUM EXHIBITIONS.

LINCOLN

DIORAMIC ASSOCIATION,

A Magnificent Work of Art.

A SERIES OF

Wonderful Exhibitions!

Distribution of Photographs

DIORAMA,

Farms, Memorials, and other Valuable Premiums.

THE DIORAMA

OF THE

Funeral Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln

How to Obtain Certificates.

LINCOLN DIORAMIC ASSOCIATION,

No. 13 Opera House, Columbus, Ohio.

JOHN GEARY, Pres. W. W. BEACH, Sec.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Hair Dye

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

Printing Ink.

G. B. KANE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INK.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

THE CITY.

VALUABLE PAPERS kept in a fire-proof safe, or what is usually termed fire-proof, will be secure from being scorched, if wrapped tightly in two or three folds of woollen cloth.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—Our readers should not forget the great pawnbroker's sale this morning, at ten o'clock, at Lipman's, No. 134 South Clark street, where anything from a feather bed to a lady's diamond set can be purchased. The goods are all forfeited pledges, and must be sold to pay the interest accrued on them.

A NEW MARKET.—A project is on foot to build a market house in the West Division, the location chosen being Canal street, north of Lake street. The building is intended to contain about twenty stands, each having a space of fifteen feet square, the whole to be on the plan of the Quincy Market in Boston.

N. E. L. A.—The New England Literary Association will hold a special meeting on Monday evening, in the chapel corner Wabash and North Dearborn streets, commencing at 8 o'clock. The programme includes a debate, readings, [illegible]. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIRE INSURANCE.—It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the Directors of at least two outside fire insurance companies have indicated their intentions to retire their Chicago agencies, in view of the heavy losses recently suffered, and the expectation of others yet in store for companies holding risks in Chicago.

A SALOON THIEF.—On Thursday evening John M. Price stole the balls from a billiard table in the Richmond House. He was seen to leave the place, and was followed. An hour's search succeeded in unearthing him from a low saloon on North Clark street. At the Police Court yesterday John was sent up for trial in default of $500 bail.

WEST SIDE RESTAURANT.—La Berge & Brother will open this evening their new ladies' and gentlemen's restaurant, No. 193 Madison street, and tender a request to residents of the West Division to call upon them and see that the West Side is able to furnish a first-class house. Their oyster and ice cream parlors will be found well worthy of patronage.

COAL.—M. McAuley, for many years one of our most popular commission merchants, has taken the position of Secretary of the Rhodes Coal Company, and may be found by his friends at No. 48 West Van Buren street, where he invites them to call on him. The coal supplied by this company is a very fine quality of the free bituminous variety, and burns free from shale. See advertisement.

ANOTHER LOT OF VAGRANTS.—Nelly Welsh, Marcus Cober, Eliza Pratt, Harriet Prescott and Charles Riley, all professional vagrants, on Thursday night were taken up by the police, who found them wandering about the streets in search of some lodging-place, the cold having driven them from their usual shelter among the [illegible] coal line and dust heaps. They were all sent to the Bridewell for a month each.

SENT UP.—David Blain, whose arrest on the charge of having stolen a trunk from Jane Blake, whom he had promised to marry, has been previously mentioned, was yesterday at the Police Court committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Henry Smith, who was arrested on Thursday while endeavoring to dispose of a wolf skin which he had stolen, was yesterday at the Police Court committed for trial.

JEWELRY GOODS.—The firm of N. Matson & Co., No. 117 Lake street, well known as one of our largest jewelry firms, has just received a mammoth stock of goods of all descriptions in their lines, to replace the immense drafts made upon them during the holidays. Their store is now replete with everything that can be desired in the way of jewelry, watches, silver-plated goods, diamonds, bronzes, and articles of vertu [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Real Estate Suits—Damages Against the City.

An Assessment in Court—Divorce—Probate.

Judge Drummond and the jury in the Circuit Court of the United States were yesterday still occupied in the trial of the ejectment suit of Asa Turner against Samuel Kinsley. The property involved in this proceeding is fifty acres of the northeast quarter of section 36, town 13, north range 4, west, located in Mercer County, in this State.

John D. Chile vs. Abraham T. Green. Creditor's bill. Dismissed.

John Galt vs. James Parker. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

The new suits recorded in the Circuit Court were as follows:

[illegible] Joseph Neely vs. George Ashbaugh and Thomas Brown. Ejectment.

8,384. John F. Pisto vs. Dudley D. J. Day. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

The minutes recorded in bankruptcy (District Court) included the following:

Kateell C. Purple, of Chicago. Petition filed and referred.

Adjudications—Hamilton M. Walkup, of De Kalb County; Seneca M. Sheldon, of Floyd, Warren County; William S. Watson, of Sumner, Warren County; Delo Twist, of Monmouth, Warren County; Charles A. Tewksbury, of Chicago; Orange A. Smith, of Chicago; William Nesmith, of Chicago.

Adjudication for discharge—John J. Spafford, of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Bridget Smith vs. The City of Chicago. Action on the case to recover for personal injury (as fully reported yesterday). Verdict, defendant guilty. Damages assessed at $[illegible],311.

A. W. Gilliland vs. Charles B. Ware. Attachment. On trial.

Petition of Josiah Gautier, guardian of Dudley S. Gregory, for sale of real estate. Sale of the infant's interest in land in LaSalle and Grundy counties confirmed.

Petition of Abby E. Henderson, guardian of David Henderson, for sale of real estate. Sale of the infant's interest in LaSalle and Rockford counties (for $780.45½) confirmed.

The new suits, including nine appeal cases, were the following:

[illegible] Florence M. Fox and Uriah F. Fox vs. Tye & Walsh, of Delphos, Ohio. Attachment. Debt declared at $875.11.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The business before Chief Justice Gary consisted mainly in the conclusion of the trial of the action of the case, James A. Marshall, administrator, vs. Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad Company. The case was given to the jury. It was fully stated yesterday.

John A. Marsley et al. vs. Richards' Iron Works. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

John C. Rue vs. City of Chicago. Appeal from a city assessment for widening the alley to thirty-two feet, from Clark street west to the boundary of the late Farwell Hall. On hearing.

On the chancery side, Hon. J. A. Jameson presiding, the final orders were as follows:

Susan Greenwood vs. Charles Greenwood. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty perpetrated at Kingston, Province of Ontario, and renewed at Chicago. Disputed by complainant.

Sarah C. and Samuel Howe vs. Hugh T. Dickey. Bill to procure the conveyance by respondent, as trustee, to Mary G. Shipman, of the east 25 feet of the northwest quarter of block 22, Kinzie's Addition, being 25 feet on Erie street, running back 100 feet to the alley. Decree for the deed.

Judge Porter was engaged, as on Wednesday, in the hearing of the attachment suit of Thomas Lord et al. vs. Cyrus P. Clark, Augustus S. Keeler and John L. Lyon. The case was given to the jury.

The new suits in this court were as follow:

20,384. Richard Milligan vs. [illegible]. Attachment on the allegation of fraudulent intention. Debt declared at $[illegible], alleged to be due on a purchase of Scotch whiskey.

20,385. Daniel R. Brent vs. Francis McGovern. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

20,386. Lucy A. Shallies vs. Henry A. Shallies. Divorce on the ground of desertion and cruelty. The bill alleges that the parties were married on New Year's Day of 1856, at Concord, New Hampshire, and that the desertion took place on the [illegible] anniversary, July 4th, of 1860. The acts of cruelty do not date beyond 1857, and all occurred at Concord.

20,387. Joseph B. Collins vs. James Clapp. Attachment on the ground of non-residence. Debt sworn at $[illegible].

20,388. Hiram M. Chase and William S. Felker [illegible]

[illegible] their season of six nights. Their list of performers is a superb one, and the choruses and orchestra will not be behind them in quality. The sale of seats for single nights commences this morning. Purchasers of season tickets are entitled to free admission to the matinee on Saturday.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—The concert given last night at Library Hall by these well-known singers was [illegible] attended. They appear to-night for the last time, and will doubtless be as well patronized.

SKATING.—The [illegible] and parks were well attended last evening. To-night, at the West Side Park, an elegant silver pitcher will be given to the wearer of the most elegant costume, and a silver medal to the most comic.

THE MATRIMONIAL CLUB.

The Institution Travelled Hereward—An Experience in Mistaking a Street.

It has long been accepted as a truth not to be cavilled at, not to be controverted, that all men and women should marry and pass on through life with harmonious and complete existences, not spending ineffectual and divided days. It has been ordained that marriage was good, not only for the individual, but for the State, and was a thing to be fostered and encouraged in all possible ways. In older times than these, men were driven to marriage at the point of the law, as raw soldiers were sometimes forced into action at the point of the bayonet. There were fines, mulcts and penalties for those whose thirtieth year found them still unmarried. If those forward bachelors were earnest in their intention to remain free from wedlock's chains, they had to pass through persecution, trial and torment. None but the brave, then, could live without the law.

Later days came, and brought with them other men and other modes of thought. Restrictive and compulsory legislation became unfashionable, and moral suasion reigned in its stead. Orders were done away with. The golden time of suggestion had come. There were exhortations from statesmen, appeals from doctors, hints from the pulpit, and articles in the newspapers, all urging the claims of matrimony. But there was also an infinite amount of plotting and conspiracy for the purpose of yoking maids and youths, which went on in private life, and was not very public. Then began the race of match-makers. It had been at one time the superstition that every masculine soul had somewhere created for it a feminine one, and that, in the course of time, sooner or later, the two would meet, would recognize each other at a glance, and own the power of young-eyed love. It was seen, however, that there were many and grave difficulties attending this hypothesis; that men were frail and women fickle; and souls once thought congenial were separated; that some souls, during a life-time, found half a dozen congenial ones, and that others found none at all.

So, in order that the world might run on smoothly, and every Jack have his Jill, mothers, aunts, sisters, cousins, nieces and other female relatives, by whatever names they are called, began to devote themselves occasionally to the task of disposing of sons, brothers, cousins, uncles and nephews, without the least regard to the wishes of the persons who, one would suppose, were entitled to be most consulted.

The business of marriage, thus taken out of the hands of the law and of Providence, and handed over to this vast and irresponsible array of females, was soon in an utterly disorganized and dangerous condition. All the defects of [illegible] showed themselves. Several [illegible] benevolence would seize hold of [illegible] persons [illegible] the same individual and attempt to pair him off with different people, while others availed themselves of their position to speculate for their own peculiar profit and advantage, and, while pretending to benefit their neighbors, benefited themselves.

Things thus got into the saddest jumble. Marriageable people of either sex had "no peace of their lives." They were hauled this way and that. Their sisters told of the perfections of one, and their friends of the advantages of another. These match makers, with the best possible intentions, succeeded in producing a state of anarchy and unbounded discomfort. It was time for a change, and it came.

Therefore there soon originated the Matrimonial Bureau, one of the outgrowths of the organizing tendency of the new time. There were people who proposed to do for hire what others had been doing for love, and, as a consequence, to go about it much more coldbloodedly and wisely. Perfect satisfaction was guaranteed. The new idea was a cheerful one. If a young man felt it incumbent on him to get wedded, and also felt that he had more of an inclination for a blonde than a brunette, he would [illegible]

[illegible] paying attention to an elder sister of his present bride, but, upon being supplanted by another gentleman, transferred his love to Miss Julia. The sister, young lady, [illegible] reciprocated his attentions, but Mrs. Moore [illegible] of his attentions. Then they [illegible] and Julia, determined to elope. They carried out this resolve on Thursday night, and are now in parts unknown—to Mrs. Moore and the police.

Alleged Whiskey Fraud.

A case is now on trial before Justice Summerfield, involving charges of a serious character against a dealer in spirits of this city, tending to show an attempt to defraud a customer out of a quantity of liquor sent by him for sale. The circumstances are alleged to be as follows:

W. H. Williams, a manufacturer of high wines at Joliet, shipped thirteen barrels of spirits to White & Smith, who are storage brokers on South Water street. They were made subject to the order of Charles H. Adams, a broker in spirits, whom Williams had met in the army where the former was serving as the Colonel of an artillery regiment. Adams was authorized to sell and account to the manufacturer for the proceeds. Before he had disposed of the spirits he received a letter from Williams ordering him not to sell. Notwithstanding this letter, which he acknowledges he received, he sold the property.

About six months ago Williams came to the city, and having, after a diligent search, found Adams, was informed by him that he had disposed of the spirits on time to a person named Matthew Rapp. Williams called on the latter and was told that no such bargain had been made. Williams again saw Adams, who said that the spirits had been sold to some man in the country. Williams investigated the matter, and found that one of the ten barrels had been sold for cash to a Mr. Colton, on South Water street.

This convinced him that Adams was dealing falsely, and after trying in vain to obtain a settlement with him he caused him to be arrested on the charge of larceny as bailee. Adams was arrested by Constable Lalumber, and taken before Justice Summerfield. The prisoner desired a continuance, the case was postponed until yesterday afternoon, the Justice holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $1,200. Colonel J. H. Peck became his security. Adams appeared yesterday, but asked for, and obtained, a further continuance until one o'clock this afternoon, he entering into recognizance with Otto Hartung and G. J. Dreser as sureties for $1,200.

It is reported that this is the third transaction of the kind in which Adams has been engaged, but that he has heretofore succeeded in compromising with the parties. It is stated that since his arrest he has confessed that he sold the spirits and obtained the money.

Western Patents.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending January 21, 1868, as reported by G. L. Chapin, Patent Solicitor, Chicago:

Brick Press—T. J. Burke, Chicago.
Coal Box Stove—A. N. Towne, Chicago.
Expanding Fellies and Tightening Spokes—A. N. Towne, Chicago.
Ditching Machine—C. Davis, Oswego, Ill.
Ditching and Grading Machine—J. De Tray, Odin, Ill.
Horse Hay Fork—H. E. Dewey, Aurora, Ill.
Sewing Machine—J. Fry, Brookfield, Ill.
Seed Sower—A. Rowe, Macomb, Ill.
Medical Compound—J. T. Stewart, Peoria, Ill.
Grain Separator—O. Holmes, New Lenox, Ill.
Plow—D. Hughes, Quincy, Ill.
Machine for Sawing Hoops—A. Lutz, Orangeville, Ill.
Corn Planter—W. Raybill, Pana, Ill.
Candlestick—J. Hockwood, Elgin, Ill.
Washing Machine—F. Harris, Winnemac, Ind.
Gang Plow—S. Way, LaPorte, Ind.
Lantern—H. Wentworth, Ripon, Wis.
Wood-bending Machine—D. F. Breed, Valparaiso, Ind.
Hop Press Power—N. Carpenter, White Creek, Wis.
Coffer Dam—E. Bell, St. Paul, Minn.
Supporting Tin Cans While Being Soldered—A. Brooks, [illegible], Ind.
Axletree—C. Buck, Racine, Wis.
Harrow and Cultivator—J. [illegible], Vermilion, Ill.
Lathing Machine—T. Hill, New Centreville, Wis.
Ox Yoke—J. Langenbach, Dorchester, Iowa.
Ice Cream Freezer—F. Siemers, Winona, Minn.
Animal Trap—J. Miller, Vernon, Ind.

Incombustible Cornices.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

While the subject of incombustible cornices is being agitated, it might be well to call attention to a style of cornice that has not as yet been used in Chicago, but which possesses in a high degree the desirable qualities of beauty, incombustibility, and comparative small cost—we mean those constructed of *terra cotta*, or *terra cotta* combined with brick or with stone.

Fashion seems to have adopted a heavy projecting cornice for the business houses of Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

Widening the Avenues.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

"Choice Democratic Plants from the 'Sentinel-on-the-Border.'"

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Illness of Commodore Vanderbilt—The Movement to Secure an International Copyright Law—Advance in Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Commodore Vanderbilt is reported dangerously ill.

The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops will meet in St. John's Chapel, on Wednesday, to elect a Bishop of Oregon in place of Bishop Scott, who died in July last. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, will preside.

The steamer Colla from London has arrived.

At a meeting of publishers and authors last evening, a resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of an international copyright between the United States and the nations of continental Europe. Messrs. James Parton, Egbert Hazard, Henry James and Dr. Prime were appointed a committee to digest a system of regulations which may serve as the basis of an international copyright law, to report at a future meeting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Ten millions of dollars of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds have been sold, and the company have this day advanced the price to 95.

KANSAS.

Progress on the Lawrence & Galveston Railroad—State Teachers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 31.

Mr. Sturges, of Chicago, President of the Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, to-day received the 125,000 acres of land from the State in pursuance of law, the first section of the road being completed. The work will be vigorously pushed the coming season.

The State Teachers' Association are in session here. They recommend radical changes in the school law.

ST. LOUIS.

Departure of Delegates to the National Commercial Convention—Bid for the National Democratic Convention—City Ordinance Vetoed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Twenty-seven prominent merchants and business men of this city left this evening for Boston, to attend the Commercial Convention there, February 5.

A meeting of railroad, steamboat and hotel men, and citizens generally, will be held here to-morrow, to take action to secure, if possible, the holding of the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis.

Mayor Thomas to-day vetoed the ordinance recently passed by the City Council, repealing a part of the Sunday law.

Railroad Consolidation.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 31.—The *Gazette* says: "Negotiations, for some time pending, have been concluded between the Baltimore & Ohio, Marietta & Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Companies, by which these lines, so far as the working arrangements are concerned, are to be one."

Lottery Managers Enjoined.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Murray, Eddy & Co., lottery managers, were enjoined to-day in Covington, Ky., from drawing the Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of Shelby College, France, Smith & Co., being the only parties authorized by law to draw under that charter.

Michigan Politics.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—James Walters, Postmaster at Kalamazoo, is one of the latest prominent men of the State who are disposed to be candidates for nomination by the Republicans for Governor.

Bay City National Bank.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—The First National Bank of Bay City resumes business to-morrow. It is now in the hands of responsible men.

Connellsville Railroad.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—The Connellsville bill has been approved by Governor Geary.

Not There.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In this morning's issue you state that "Senor D. F. Sarmiento, Minister to Washington from the Argentine Republic, in company with Dr. De Costa, attended a reception on Michigan avenue last night." Please allow me to state that Senor Sarmiento is in the city in response to my invitation, and that *he did not* attend said reception last evening, and was not in company with the person named.

SWAYNE WICKERSHAM.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Relief and Health to Your Children.—*Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup* for children relieves the child from pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects acidity and wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, 215 Fulton street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England. Be sure and call for "*Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup*," having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate & Co.'s Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the Standard by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

OLE BULL'S GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT [illegible] Saturday evening, February 1, 1868.

PROGRAMME. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Saturday Afternoon, doors open at 1 o'clock. Grand Booth Matinee. LADY OF LYONS, for the last time. Edwin Booth as Claude Melnotte. Miss Mary McVicker as Pauline.

Saturday night, OTHELLO, for this time only. [illegible] Monday, RICHARD III. Tuesday, HAMLET. Wednesday, ROMEO AND JULIET. Thursday, MACBETH. Seats can now be secured for any night.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Sole Lessee and Manager

A MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Three Plays, Singing, Dancing and Drum Solo.

This (Saturday) Afternoon and Evening,

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,
DANDELION DODGES.

NO THOROUGHFARE, by Dickens, on Monday.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE SEASON OF

GRAND OPERA!

Which is to be given next week under the auspices of LEONARD GROVER and MAX MARETZEK, Who have, by the consolidation of their companies, formed the most remarkable organization EVER KNOWN IN OPERA IN AMERICA, Will commence on

Monday Evening, Feb. 3.

☞ No Opera will be Repeated.

THE REPERTORY. [illegible]

Monday, Feb. 3—ERNANI.

Tuesday—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

Wednesday—ROMEO AND JULIET.

Thursday—IL TROVATORE.

Friday—FRA DIAVOLO.

Saturday—FAUST.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

[illegible]

GRAND MASQUERADE,

FEBRUARY 3D, 1868,

AT THE

TURNERS' HALL,

NORTH CLARK-ST.

THE CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE

Respectfully announce to their friends that their Grand Masquerade Ball will come off on MONDAY, Feb. 3d, at the spacious Hall on North Clark-st.

PROGRAMME. [illegible]

REGULATIONS. [illegible]

Tickets Admitting Gentleman and One Lady, $2; Every Additional Lady $1 Extra.

The Sale of Reserved Seats [illegible]

COMMITTEE.

F. O. G. R. O. M.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

Will give two Grand Concerts at LIBRARY HALL FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, [illegible]

ULRICH'S HALL, Corner North Clark and Kinzie-sts. Grand Soiree THIS EVENING. Tickets 75 cents. Music by Wedgwood and Hathaway's Band. [illegible] I. A. WEDGWOOD, Manager.

Auction Sales.

[Established 1856.]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 161 Duane-st.

Regular Sales Throughout the Year.

ON TUESDAY—Boots and Shoes.
ON WEDNESDAY—Woollens, Tailoring Goods, Ready-made Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods.
ON THURSDAY—Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Hosiery, Millinery Goods, &c.
ON SATURDAY—Household Goods of all kinds.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. Household Goods, Glass, Plated Ware, &c. AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE. The Entire Stock of a Wholesale Clothing House, AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE. Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. [illegible] AT AUCTION, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1868.

Continuation of Sale OF *Forfeited Pledges*, AT LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, NO. 134 CLARK-ST., Comprising every article usually to be found in a large Loan Office.

BY J. B. CHAMBERS, 83 CLARK-ST. DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. PEREMPTORY SALE OF A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Pianos

FOR SALE—And To Rent—New and second-hand pianos and melodeons. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a Chickering piano, nearly new, at 247 Wabash-av.

Boarding and Lodging.

5 Eldridge-court, corner Michigan av.—A pleasant suite of rooms, furnished, with first-class board. Reference required.

6 Eldridge-court — Suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife. [illegible]

8 Eldridge-court.—A suite of front, unfurnished rooms, with good board.

15 East Van Buren-st.—Single rooms to rent, with board. Reference required.

20 Willard-place, between Randolph and Washington-sts., on West Side.—[illegible]

49 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.—[illegible]

79 State-st.—Central location—[illegible]

100 Adams-st.—One front parlor suitable for gentleman and wife [illegible]

110 East Madison-st.—Furnished and heated rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gents. Terms low.

112 Adams-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms [illegible]

113 South Halsted-st.—A nicely furnished front room, with board for a gentleman and wife, in a private family. [illegible]

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished room with board for gentleman and lady. Reference required.

128 North State-st.—Two pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board, [illegible]

139 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated with first-class board.

148 West Washington-st.—Two desirable rooms [illegible]

168 South Halsted-st., corner of Jackson-st.—[illegible]

185 Wabash-av.—Desirable furnished front rooms, with board. Also, day board.

208 Erie-st.—Several handsome furnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board, [illegible]

235 Illinois-st.—A neatly furnished room [illegible]

285 South Clark-st., corner of Van Buren [illegible]

302 Ohio-st.—Two pleasant furnished rooms to rent with board.

328 Wabash-av.—A pleasant room for gentleman and wife—also room for single gentleman with board.

415 West Madison-st.—Front room, closet and bed room, furnished [illegible]

927 Wabash-av.—One handsomely furnished [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., No. 19 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new three-story brick [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three-story brick house and [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Large two-story house, No. [illegible] Apply to S. W. PACKARD, 137 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A very nice house with 10 rooms, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 133 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Warren & Goodrich, Real Estate Brokers, 133 Dearborn-st., Room 3. [illegible]

FOR SALE—50x150 ft. on North Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A few choice lots in the West [illegible] E. D. WARD, 83 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 feet on Michigan-av. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

To Rent—Houses.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

Partners Wanted.

Machinery.

For Sale.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Board Wanted.

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday [illegible]

J. V. H. Lott, Cashier of the Merchants' [illegible] Express Company, in Cincinnati, has been arrested for the embezzlement of [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Public Debt on the 1st of February.

The Anti-Contraction Bill Becomes a Law Without the President's Signature.

Sharp Correspondence Between General Sherman and the Chairman of the Ordnance Committee.

Another Flight of Rumors in Relation to the Alabama Claims.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED SEAT.

The House spent [illegible] in the election case of John Y. Brown, of Kentucky. It is expected that a vote will be taken on Monday. Brown will be rejected, the proof that he gave aid and comfort to the enemy being clear and unmistakable. The question whether Smith shall be admitted to the seat will then be taken up. It is expected to occupy a couple of days' debate. The committee have reported against him, but some prominent Republicans are inclined to believe that they will be overturned in the House after discussion.

There has been some sharp correspondence between General Sherman and the Chairman of the Ordnance Investigating Committee. General Sherman complains of the manner in which the committee has treated General Dyer, of the War Office Ordnance Bureau, his idea being that they have acted in a partisan manner, and have raked up everything it could find against him, and have given him no fair opportunity of being heard in his own defence. The Chairman of the committee writes and denies the charge of unfairness toward General Dyer.

BANKS' BILL.

There is a good deal of feeling among the members of the House against certain provisions of General Banks' bill on citizenship. The measure must be somewhat amended before it can be carried through that body. Mr. Sumner is decidedly opposed to it as it now stands, and it is certain that his committee would not report upon it favorably.

OHIO AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

It is ascertained that at least two members of the Senate Judiciary Committee and four of the House committee are strong in the opinion that when a State has once ratified a constitutional amendment it cannot withdraw its assent. This opinion is expressed after examining the action of the Ohio Legislature.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL

has become a law by the expiration of the ten days within which it could be vetoed by the President, and the Secretary of State will probably make a certificate to this effect on Monday.

To the Associated Press.

THE FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate Finance Committee is holding a special session, to consider and determine on the new financial scheme. The Sherman Funding bill is opposed by Senators Morrill, Henderson and Morton, and a majority of the committee oppose both Henderson's and Morrill's bills. It looks now as though they would be unable to agree upon any measure.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

A committee from the Tobacco Convention were in conference with the Ways and Means Committee for two hours. They recommend a considerable reduction of the tax, and suggest numerous changes in order to prevent frauds.

POLITICAL.

Several leading Democratic politicians from New England and the Northwest have been in secret council with Democratic members of both houses of Congress, arranging the programme for the next Presidential campaign. Their great difficulty is to concentrate upon an available candidate to run against Grant. The Northwest insists on Pendleton; New England repudiates him.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The President stated to-day, to several gentlemen, that he had determined to send to the Senate in a few days the name of a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but declined to indicate the person.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The monthly exhibit of the public debt will not be issued before February 5th, owing to large drafts from various departments and small receipts from customs, and the payment during the month of about [illegible] interest on the five-twenties and bonds of [illegible]. On the 1st of January the treasury held [illegible]. On the 1st of February there will be about [illegible]. For the next two or three months the prospect will be better, as there will be little demand for gold, and by a resolution of Congress the claims for damages by the border States have all been stopped."

GENERAL SHERMAN.

"General Sherman leaves for the West on Monday, going from here to Cincinnati, where he will remain a few days, thence to St. Louis."

SECRET AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Seward's remonstrance to the Senate against the abolition of secret agents states that such action will greatly embarrass our foreign affairs, and militate against the successful negotiation of important public matters. Some of the most important treaties have been concluded by special agents, and could not easily have been negotiated by any other officers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The New York *World's* special makes the following important statement: "The tergiversation of Secretary Seward is of avail no more. Another and higher authority has determined upon the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States government upon Great Britain. I am authorized to state, most confidently and decisively, that the legitimate demands which have been too meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet are to be enforced at whatever hazard. The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, will probably be presented to President Johnson on Tuesday. Although the addresses that are to be exchanged between the President and Minister Thornton may be guarded and serene, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the ultimatum of the Executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must eventually ensue."

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special has the following relative to the same subject: "All negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama claims having been closed by correspondence between our government and that of Great Britain, the matter stands as though nothing had been done by either government tending to an adjustment. There is authority for saying that these claims will demand immediate reparation for the wrongs suffered by our citizens at the hands of the Alabama and other vessels fitted out in England under like circumstances during the rebellion."

MILITARY ORDERS.

General Grant has issued an order authorizing army officers under arrest [illegible]

THE SOUTH.

A Loan Asked of Congress in Aid of the Agricultural Interest.

Proceedings in the Reconstruction Conventions.

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible]